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SENATE TO VOTE ON RESOLUTION OF RATIFICATION

All Reservations to the Treaty of Peace Have Been Acted Upon —No Progress Reported in Negotiations for Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Senate adjourned at a late hour last night after disposing of all the reservations to the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant. This means that the decks were cleared for a vote today on the resolution of ratification now pending before the Senate and embodying the reservations adopted by a majority of the Senate.

The resolution itself, submitted by the majority leader, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, specifies that the United States consents to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, subject to the conditions embodied in the majority reservations. The indications now are that the resolution will be voted down through a combination of Administration Democrats and Republican "irreconcilables." An agreement between the opposing forces was not in sight when the curtain fell for the night. Compromise was still in the air, but no progress was recorded during the day, and the negotiations hoped for had not matured into definite action.

Ultimatum to Minority

In point of fact, there was a noticeable fall in the barometer when the negotiations looking toward a compromise on the Treaty of Peace and league issue were halted by refusal of the Administration leaders to submit their program at the request of the moderate Republicans, who early in the day had issued an ultimatum to the minority, asking for a showdown before the vote on the Lodge resolution was reached.

At the initiation of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, 10 of the so-called mild "reservationists" who are anxious that the Treaty should be ratified and that danger of rejection be avoided through an early understanding, met in the Senate Appropriations Committee room and authorized Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to ask Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader, to put forward his views on a compromise program before the end of the day.

Mr. Hitchcock was also informed that whatever proposals he had to make to the Republican side must be submitted through Senator Lodge, majority leader, and not made to individual senators. He was further given to understand that in case the Democrats decide to vote down the majority resolution, the moderate Republicans would support reconsideration, but only on one specific resolution. Failure to put forward his views at once, Mr. Hitchcock was told, might lead to "the door being closed on a compromise."

Conference of Leaders

The Administration leader immediately conferred with Mr. Lodge, and told him that in the space of time given him in the ultimatum from the moderates, it would be impossible for him to put forward any basis for a compromise. He had in his possession yesterday a letter from President Wilson which is to be read to a caucus of the Democratic senators immediately before the vote on the Lodge resolution is taken. While the content of the letter was not revealed, it is understood that it contained the views of the President or perhaps his instructions as to what he thinks his supporters should do on the roll call on the majority resolution. There was little doubt that the advice given by the Chief Executive was to vote it down, and it was also believed that Mr. Hitchcock waited to put forward his views on a compromise until the resolution is disposed of.

"I have had a conference with Senator Lodge," said Mr. Hitchcock, "and I have told him it would be impossible to arrange a basis of compromise within the time limit fixed by the Senators who met with Senator Lenroot today and authorized him to say that no compromise proposition should be submitted today."

There was a distinct feeling that this refusal to meet overtures stiffened the moderate Republicans in their determination to support at least 90 per cent of the Lodge program. There was an equally strong belief that Mr. Hitchcock's refusal to lay the cards on the table before the vote on the majority program is taken was based on the hope that after the resolution is defeated the opposition would crumble. There was little to support action based on such a hope, however.

President's Views

"Would a change in the wording of the preamble satisfy the President?" Mr. Hitchcock was asked.

"No," the Senator replied.

"Would the elimination of the preamble and the substitution of your reservation on Article X be satisfactory to the President?"

"That would help very much," was all Mr. Hitchcock would say as to the views of the Administration.

The reservation to Article X proposed by Mr. Hitchcock differs only from the committee's reservation in that "until" was put in for the word "unless" and without any apparent effect on the intent of the clauses.

Following the rejection of the proposal from the "mild reservationists," there were strong intimations that, in case the ratifying resolution is voted down and a reconsideration agreed to by a majority vote, the Republicans would again put forward their own program without consultation with the Administration forces. It was said that having closed the door yesterday, the Republicans would offer any modified resolution as a strict party program and it was not believed that the modification would in the last analysis cut very deep into the program already passed on by the Senate when it adopted the reservations in Committee of the Whole. The great majority of these, it is said, will be embodied in whatever resolution is adopted.

Up to a late hour last night, the Senate was in session disposing of the reservations offered by individual senators in order that the majority resolution of ratification may be submitted this morning. Only two of these were adopted by the Senate. This brought the array up to 15. They will all be embodied in the Lodge resolution.

Vote on Labor Reservation

By a vote of 55 to 35, the Senate adopted the McCumber reservation, under which the United States withholds its consent from the Labor clauses of the Treaty of Peace unless Congress "by an act or joint resolution" makes provision for representation.

A more drastic amendment withdrawing the United States altogether from the International Labor Conference, created under the Treaty, and offered by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, was voted down.

The reservation adopted says:

"The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (Articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution."

The Lenroot reservation dealing with the voting power in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations was adopted by a vote of 55 to 38. All efforts to modify this reservation were defeated by overwhelming majorities. The clause specifies that the United States will not be bound by "any election decision, report or finding" of the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations in which any member having self-governing colonies or dominions shall have cast in the aggregate more than one vote.

Reservation on Voting Power

The text of the reservation follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politically has voted."

Eight Democratic senators cast their votes for this reservation. Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, offered an amendment to it whereby the United States would be bound by such a decision if it had previously given its consent that "parts of empire" should cast a vote. This amendment was voted down 86 to 3.

"We ought not to leave the question to the discretion of the representatives of the United States in the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations," Senator Lenroot argued in favor rejecting the amendment of the North Dakota Senator.

Close Vote on Johnson Proposition

There were a few more moments of serious concern when the Senate was voting on the reservation offered by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, which provided that the United States should have as many representatives on all bodies created under the League of Nations as any other member of the League had at any time. This was a substitue for the famous Johnson "six-to-one" amendment, and was defeated by a margin of only three votes, the roll call standing 43 to 46.

The best argument against its adoption was probably made by Le Baron Colt (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, who pointed out that the reservation was based on a false concept of what the League of Nations is. "Such a reservation," said the Senator, "would be impractical and unworkable. It is based on the idea that this is a contract between the United States and the British Empire, whereas it is an agreement between 27 countries which propose to make an association of nations. It cannot be conceived for one moment that large nations like Italy and France would accept such a proviso."

NAMES OF POLISH DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—As the negotiations between the Germans and the Poles which were started some weeks ago at Berlin have given no result, it has been decided that both parties are to send their technicians to Paris, where the questions at issue will be treated before the allied delegates. The Polish delegation is composed of General Rozwadowsky, Admiral Poremssiky, Mr. Korfanty, Mr. Olzewski and Mr. Olszynski.

ENVOY OF SOVIETS DENIES ADMISSION

Lusk Committee Not Told That He Was Trying to Overthrow Government, Martens Says— Is Called to Testify Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, yesterday announced that he had sent a telegram to Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, denying that he admitted on Monday before the Lusk committee investigating seditious activities that he was engaged in efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and protesting against "the indecent attempts by perversion of the truth to create false impressions in this respect."

Some newspapers, in their reports of the hearing, had inferred from the testimony that Mr. Martens had made the admission which he denied yesterday. Such inference was apparently founded on his acceptance of the Russian Communist Party manifesto and the letter which Nicolai Lenine addressed some time ago to workingmen of the United States. The former called upon the proletariat of the world to disarm the bourgeoisie and arm the laborers. The latter said the class struggle in revolutionary times had always inevitably taken on the form of civil war.

Mr. Martens to Be Recalled

Although it was also reported that the committee would recommend to the federal authorities that Mr. Martens be deported, Samuel A. Berger, State Deputy Attorney-General, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the committee had not yet reached such a decision and he did not care to say whether it would or not. He said Mr. Martens would be called before the committee again next Tuesday, since they had hardly begun their examination of him.

When asked his opinion of the Martens telegram a member of the committee said it was the first he had heard of it. He expressed keen interest, but when asked frankly whether Mr. Martens had or had not made the admission before the committee that his telegram denies, the member referred the questioner to Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, and Mr. Berger.

Mr. Stevenson had not heard of the Martens telegram. After it was read to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he was asked:

"Did Mr. Martens at the hearing admit that he was engaged in efforts to overthrow this government?"

Mr. Stevenson Summarizes Evidence

Mr. Stevenson replied by summarizing part of the evidence. Mr. Martens, he said, testified he was a member of the Russian Communist Party; that this party controlled the Russian Soviet Government; that this party stood for the overthrow of all capitalistic government; that the Russian Soviet Government issued propaganda calculated to make this wish effective; that the manifesto of this party expressed that wish; and that Lenine and Trotzky had issued an appeal to all American workingmen along these lines.

Mr. Stevenson was again asked whether Mr. Martens had actually admitted he was engaged in efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and he replied:

"He admitted that he represented a government which was trying to overthrow the Government of the United States."

Assistant District Attorney Rourke said he did not know whether Mr. Martens had made the admission or not, but he understood from others that he had.

Text of Martens Telegram

The Martens telegram read:

"Saturday, November 15, and Monday, November 17, I was by threats of imprisonment compelled to appear before some local investigating body of the State of New York inquiring into my relations with the government I have the honor to represent. Such treatment is flagrantly at variance with the treatment accorded in my country to representatives of the United States, who were treated according to all rules of international courtesy, although no official relations existed between my government and the United States. I principally object to and protest against the fact that such investigations by those conducting them are being exploited in a manner not consistent with truth or decency. Newspapers today carried glaring headlines stating that I admitted to the investigators that I am engaged in efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and I am informed that the committee in charge of the investigation has notified the State Department to this effect. I have made no such admission and I could not have made such admission in view of simple fact that I am not and my government is not, in any manner whatsoever, interfering with the affairs of the United States Government, and I protest against the indecent attempts by perversion of the truth to create false impressions in this respect."

Possible Grounds for Deportation

The grounds upon which it has been asserted that deportation of Mr. Martens will be sought are that he admits he was considered to be a German subject when he came here in 1916, but failed to register as an enemy alien; and that he accepts both the manifesto issued by Lenine as head of the Russian Communist Party, and the letter addressed to workingmen of the United States by Lenine.

Mr. Martens, appearing before the committee on Monday, said that he was a native of Russia, that his parents were German, and that he had come here from England, where he had been regarded during the war as a German. After his arrival here, when he signed a customs declaration that he was a German, he applied to the Soviet Government for papers which made him a Russian citizen and received them. He said that government would accept any honest man as a citizen.

"This plan of changing citizenship," said Mr. Berger at the hearing, "if put into effect generally and recognized by international law, would enable the foreign element to surrender citizenship in this country without any declaration, so that it would be impossible for us to know who is an American citizen or who is a citizen of the Soviet Republic."

Doctrine of Communist Party

Mr. Martens, answering questions about the Lenine proclamation to the proletariat and the Lenine letter to workingmen of the United States, said it was a doctrine of the Communist Party that the world's workers should unite to overthrow the capitalistic system; the change might come pacifically, and it might come as a result of a bitter struggle; so long as it was done, they did not care what the method was, that being a matter for the working class to determine. He first denied that the Soviet Government issued propaganda advising overthrow of the government in other countries; but then said that in a specific way it did do this as a means of defense. Asked if he would call Lenine's letter to the workingmen of the United States a matter of defense, he replied, to a certain extent; and he later called the letter affirmative propaganda.

On this part of his testimony is based the report that his deportation will be sought because of the belief that he is in this country not, as he insists, solely to open trade relations between the United States and his government and to let the people know the truth about that government, but as a revolutionary propagandist.

Mr. Martens said he first met Leon Trotzky here in 1917, when the latter was editing "Novy Mir," and he himself was on its editorial board. Bucharin, now editor of "Pravda" in Russia, was also on the "Novy Mir." Mr. Martens said he and Lenine had been arrested in 1896 in Russia for propaganda against the Tzar. He himself had been sentenced to prison for three years, and Lenine to Siberia.

Common Soldier in Germany

When Mr. Martens' term expired, he was deported to Germany, serving two years there as a common soldier. After his discharge from the German Army, in which he was forced to serve on the theory that, because his parents were German, he must be, he began to assist in sending revolutionary literature into Russia. About 1905, Lenine, he said, lived in Brooklyn, while Trotzky was in Europe, previous to his coming to the "Novy Mir" position here. He himself had gone back into Russia in 1905 and tried to form a proletarian army. The Bolshevist Party was really formed, he said, in 1903, by the split of the Social Democrats into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki. He conferred with Lenine in Switzerland then, he said, and they decided to go with the Bolsheviki.

Mr. Stevenson believes the Martens testimony indicates that the Russian Soviet Republic seeks the overthrow of every organized government. He says that the Communist Party of America supports the Communist Internationale. It is expected that Mr. Martens will be questioned concerning his correspondence with Lenine and Trotzky next Tuesday.

Mr. Martens Considered as Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, yesterday said he had not read the letter sent by L. C. A. K. Martens, so-called representative in the United States of the Soviet Republic of Russia, although the Soviet Bureau in New York asserted the letter had been receipted for at the State Department. Mr. Martens is looked upon as an individual in a strictly private capacity, whose communications are unofficial, and do not call for any acknowledgment. His offer to aid in the deportation of Russian radicals arrested by the Department of Justice is not being seriously considered.

New Orleans Suspect Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Agents of the Department of Justice in New Orleans captured their first Bolshevik yesterday when they arrested John Shalder, a native of Russia, who has been living here about one year on remittances furnished him, he says, by Bolshevist headquarters in New York. He declared that he has been a Red for 14 years.

"I hate Capital, and I hate government, and will help to destroy both," he said. "You can put me in prison, or you can kill me, but you cannot alter my views." He was caught when he went to have his passport vised and could not prove that he had entered the United States legally. Bolshevist propaganda and books were found in his rooms.

DRY ENFORCEMENT PLANS OUTLINED

Commissioner Kramer Seeks to Enlist Services of Force Which Will Be Absolutely Loyal in Its Support of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner in charge of the enforcement of war-time prohibition and prohibition under the constitutional amendment, took possession of his new offices in Washington yesterday, having spent the previous day in going over the situation with Daniel C. Roper, commissioner, and other officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

"I consider the selection of the men who are to work with me in the enforcement of prohibition the most important thing before me," said Mr. Kramer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That is what I am taking up first and, when I say that, I mean from the highest to the lowest. There is no use trying to enforce the law unless every one connected with the organization is thoroughly loyal. I do not believe that it will be possible to get together such a corps of men as are required and to plan the work much before January 16, when national prohibition goes into effect."

"What about the enforcement of war-time prohibition?"

"That will go on as it has been under the direction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the officials of which will cooperate with this office. The commissioner issued a report of the first two weeks which is very encouraging.

"The great thing is to build up carefully an organization that can compel enforcement of permanent prohibition in all parts of the country. Of course, in some states it will require a great deal more machinery and effort than in others. In Kansas and other western states where prohibition has been in effect for a long time, there will be very little work to be done. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some other eastern states there will be a great deal. There are the intermediate states like my own, Ohio—which, outside of a few large cities, is in pretty good shape. We shall depend to a large extent on a shifting force which we can throw into any locality wherever and whenever conditions require it."

Mr. Kramer did not seem to be at all disturbed over the threat of doing away with prohibition, and called attention to the report from Chicago of still another federal judge upholding it as an indication of the trend the courts were taking.

Mr. Kramer has not been prominent as a prohibitionist, although his influence has always been cast on that side. He was a superintendent of public schools for several years before he studied law. In 1911 he was elected a delegate to the fourth constitutional convention of Ohio and, following that, he became a member of the State Legislature, acting as minority floor leader during his second term. For two years he served as special counsel in the office of the attorney-general of the State. He is a member of the Lutheran Church Council, a trustee of Ohio Northern University, and a member of the Board of Education of Mansfield, Ohio.

Saloon Deficit Fades

New Orleans Gains by New Business More Than Anticipated Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The city's fear of the loss of $600,000 annual revenue through the elimination of saloon license income was found to be groundless yesterday, when, at a meeting of the finance commissioner and his committee, it was learned that increased revenue from street-car franchises, markets, licenses for new grocery stores, soft-drink stands, and other places of business, had more than made up the deficit. The total budget for 1920 is $4,212,365.90, as compared with $3,157,622.23 for 1919. But with all this gain in expenses and the expected falling off of $600,000, the new business and the growth of the city in population has more than made up for the loss of liquor revenues.

The largest increase in the budget was for the Department of Public Works, which was increased from $100,000 to $796,000.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Balfour, in House of Commons, Says British Supremacy in Egypt Will Be Maintained —Amelioration to Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday), —Russia, Turkey, Syria and Egypt were discussed by Arthur J. Balfour in the House of Commons, late last night. Russia, he emphasized, was the Allies', and not merely a British problem; on Turkey, also, a common allied policy was needed. He appreciated the misfortune for the Near Eastern populations, that the Peace Conference had not settled their fate, but until America had given a clear lead as to her own policy, a common policy of the associated powers was impossible.

Meantime the unrest in the Turkish Empire was making it increasingly difficult to find a final and satisfactory solution of these difficult problems. A Turkish Empire, after peace, was as certain as that the precise bounds of that Empire were uncertain.

Regarding Syria, the allegation that Britain, being in military occupation of Syria, intended to remain the dominant power there, was absolutely baseless. He had every hope that after the great part the Arabs had played, and with the greatly increased prestige of the Arab race, they would see the resuscitation of a great Arab civilization.

No rivalry existed between France and Great Britain in Syria. In cooperation with the French, and with the warmest regard for their Arab allies, he hoped to see all difficulties satisfactorily concluded. Egypt suffered under the general spirit of unrest. The question of Egypt, the Sudan and the Suez Canal, formed one organic and indissoluble whole, and regarding none of these, did England mean to give up any of her responsibilities.

British supremacy existed and was going to be maintained, and let nobody in Egypt or elsewhere make any mistake about it. Nevertheless, they desired in every way to associate the Egyptian native population with the government of the country. They would steadily pursue the policy of amelioration which had made Egypt an utterly different place from what it was under Turkish rule.

Comment in The Daily Chronicle

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Commenting upon the reservations to the Versailles Treaty by the United States Senate and President Wilson's threat to withdraw the pact, The Daily Chronicle says: "Unless the League is to fail altogether, other nations must go ahead for some years without America's participation and we hope they will promptly decide to do so."

"Great Britain and France have been very anxious not to hurt American susceptibilities and there is no foundation for the rumor suggesting they have addressed representations to Washington regarding reservations," the newspaper continues. "In justice to our own peoples and Europe, however, we cannot delay in getting to work with the League."

No comment is printed by other newspapers, but they give President Wilson's threat a prominent place in their news columns.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES REGRET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)— The Dutch Government has expressed to the Belgian Government regrets for a recent incident where some Dutch fishermen insulted the Belgian flag.

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HOW GREEK PEOPLE ARE REGARDING THE THRACIAN QUESTION

Attitude of United States in Opposing Cession of Thrace to Greece Causes Much Perplexity—Ethnological Claims

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—One of the questions causing great concern throughout Greece, today, is the attitude of the United States in regard to the Thracian issue. Whilst all the other powers favor the cession of Thrace to Greece, the United States opposes this solution of the question, largely, on the grounds that Greece, so it is contended, has not established her claim on the basis of a definite ethnological preponderance. It is, however, precisely on this basis that Greece does establish her claim, and, although there are many other cogent reasons why Thrace should become Greek territory, the most self-evident is undoubtedly the ethnological one.

A Greek Ethnological Preponderance

In deciding the question of ethnological preponderance, however, it is very important that the date on which the estimate is made should be taken into consideration. Thus, for instance, it is a simple matter of record that immediately on the termination of the Balkan wars, in 1913, Turkey inaugurated a wide-spread campaign of persecution of the Greek element in Thrace and western Asia Minor. Hundreds and thousands of Greeks were deprived of their homes, lands and property, and no fewer than 400,000 fled to Greece, where they have existed ever since on a small allowance made by the government, awaiting an opportunity to return to their homes. This policy was, of course, continued throughout the war, when, according to the estimates of the chief representative of the Inter-Allied Mission at Constantinople, some 480,000 Greeks, chiefly inhabitants of the littoral of Propontis and western Asia Minor were deported into the interior of Asia Minor, where approximately half their number perished. The Greeks maintain that these exiles and deportees, both those who are still living and those who have perished should be reckoned as part of the Greek element, and that unless this is done it will be tantamount to a recognition of the legitimacy of the Turkish actions. Even if this large number of Greeks, amounting to nearly 1,000,000, be not taken into consideration, it is contended that owing to the depletion of the Turkish population in the disputed regions during the war, the proportion of the Greek and Turkish elements is not very notably altered.

The Problem of Reliable Statistics

The great difficulty in all such matters is to obtain really reliable statistics. The Greeks rely chiefly on those compiled in 1912 by the Oecumenical Patriarchate, and it was these figures that they submitted to the Peace Conference. As, however, such statistics might be regarded as biased, they are today supplemented by the official Turkish statistics for the vilayet of Adrianople, made in 1894. The two are most remarkably in agreement. It is true that, according to the Patriarchate statistics, the Greek element in Thrace, in 1912, is shown to exceed the Turkish by 40,000; whilst according to the Turkish figures this preponderance, 20 years earlier, was 32,000. This discrepancy, however, is fully accounted for by the lapse of time, during which the populations increased. Thus it is shown that, at the outbreak of the great war, the Greeks did possess a definite ethnological preponderance in Thrace. Any changes brought about since that time by the criminal acts of the Turkish Government should not, it is claimed, on any account, be taken into consideration.

Bulgarian Claims in Thrace

As to the Bulgarian claims in Thrace, a veritable Daniel comes to judgment in the person of Mr. Rizoff, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, who, in 1917, published a most carefully written book entitled, "The Bulgarians, in Their Historical, Ethnological and Political Frontier." In this book, the writer clearly shows that, even at the time of Bulgaria's greatest expansion she never ruled over the Thrace now claimed by the Greeks. There was just one period of 17 years, during the Frankish conquest of Constantinople, that Bulgaria gained some mastery over the country, but her rule was only of the most fleeting description. Maps, moreover, supplied by Mr. Rizoff show clearly that, throughout the whole period of the Turkish conquest, the Greeks maintained their preponderance in Thrace.

Another Argument Criticized

Another argument brought forward against the cession of Thrace to Greece is that to deprive Constantinople of an adequate hinterland would so increase the expense of governing the city as to impose an unjust burden on the mandatory power undertaking this work. The Greeks contend that such a consideration should not be allowed to interfere with the settlement of the Thracian question, on the basis of simple justice; that large territories round the Sea of Marmora might, if necessary, be brought under the jurisdiction of Constantinople; and that, in any event, the League of Nations might

justly be held responsible for the upkeep of the city. It would certainly, it is claimed, be unjust to saddle Greece with this burden, especially as Greece, even with the incorporation of Thrace, would still have no fewer than 30 per cent of her nationals living outside her borders, a percentage which would be increased to 45 if all the Greeks throughout the world were included.

No Peace in Excluding Greece

The Greeks, moreover, claim that the failure to cede Thrace to Greece will certainly not make for peace in the Near East. Bulgaria will, of course, acquiesce, and will regard with satisfaction the failure of Greek aspirations. But, just as Bulgaria refused the most liberal offers of Serbia and Greece in 1913, and of the Allies in 1915, determined to be satisfied with nothing less than that which would give her a practical hegemony in the Balkans, so, today, the Greeks insist no reliance can be placed in Bulgaria's acceptance of such an obviously indecisive settlement.

Attitude Difficult to Understand

The present attitude of the United States is made the more difficult to understand by reason of the fact that the commission on Greek affairs, appointed by the Council of Ten, last February, reported in favor of Greek claims in Thrace. In order to be ready to enforce the decision of the conference, in favor of Greece, if such a course was necessary, Greece has maintained a large army on a war footing, and has borne and is still bearing a very considerable financial burden in consequence. Greece, indeed, is emerging from the war with a larger public debt than Bulgaria, and that in spite of the fact that vast sections of her territory have been laid waste, while Bulgarian lands remain intact. As to the much-debated question of a Bulgarian outlet on the Ægean, Greece is willing to concede Bulgaria such an outlet through Kavalla, under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

PRESIDENT VETOES RATE MEASURE

Action Deprives Interstate Commerce Commission of Pre-War Powers Proposed to Be Restored by Act of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday vetoed and sent back to the United States Senate the Cummins Bill, under the provisions of which the pre-war rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were fully restored, and giving the commission power over interstate and intrastate rates while the railroads are still being operated by the government.

In explanation of the veto, the President, probably acting on the advice of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, stated that the enactment of the Cummins Bill would cripple the government in dealing with many transportation problems of a pressing character; that it would, in fact, give power over railroad rates to a tribunal which is not in the smallest degree responsible at the present either for the financing of the roads or for national transportation facilities.

Under the Federal Control Act, the government has full power over rates and regulations in matters of intrastate as well as interstate operations. The effect of the proposed change, the President said in his message to the Senate, "would be to deprive the federal government of the ability to cope promptly and decisively with operating emergencies, which are now arising and which must continue to arise during the existing period of heavy traffic."

The letter illustrated what these emergencies are apt to be by citing the recent action of the railroad administration in placing an extra charge on refrigerator cars unduly delayed by consignees.

Senate and House leaders, including A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, the author of the bill, declared yesterday that there would be no effort to pass the measure over the President's veto.

Inasmuch as the roads are expected to go back to their owners on January 1, it was pointed out that there is no issue as the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission are fully restored in the pending railroad legislation. As a matter of fact, the Esch-Pomerene Bill, just passed by the House, not only restores the powers of the commission, but enlarges these.

PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The German delegation to the Washington Labor Conference left on Sunday morning and is due in Washington about Dec. 1. The delegation is composed of the following members: Dr. August Müller, a former Cabinet Minister, Mr. Wissel, Imperial Minister of Economics, these two representing the government, and Mr. Grassman, chairman of a trade union, representing the workingmen's organizations.

The government representatives will be accompanied by the following advisers: Mr. Leymann of the Imperial Labor Ministry, Mr. Lewinski, Prof. Ernest Frank, and Professor Manes. The employers' adviser is Dr. Tanzler, while the advisers of the Labor representatives are Mrs. Hanna, a member of the National Assembly, Mr. Erkelenze, also a member of the assembly, and Mr. Brauer, a trade union secretary.

The chief of the delegation is Dr. Müller, a Socialist of great reputation.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S NEED OF SEA POWER

Admiral Jellicoe Tells How German Submarine Warfare Made It Within Bounds of Possibility for Great Britain to Lose War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Viscount Jellicoe received a great welcome from an audience of 1000 members of the Vancouver Canadian Club yesterday. He pointed out the absolute necessity existing within the British Empire for naval preparedness, a necessity that had been proven beyond question in the trying experience through which Britain had passed during the early part of the recent war.

He declared that sea power was essential to the British Empire. It was not necessary to be holding, as Germany had held, a pistol at some one's head all the time, he said, but it was necessary to be ready. Continuing, he said, "I will just give you one instance of what we suffered from not being ready. It is true that the instance which I mention is one that could hardly have been foreseen, but it gives a very good example of meeting an unexpected menace."

Submarine Warfare

"I refer to the question of the submarine warfare, and the measures debated, amongst many others, of bringing ships into home waters and out of home waters under convoy in February, 1917, when Germany commenced what is called 'unrestricted submarine warfare.' When the question of convoying ships through the submarine zone began to be discussed, it was found that we should require a total of about 80 destroyers. Leaving out of consideration the ships outward bound, all that we had ready for that purpose was 12.

"In another case, that of the Scandinavian convoy, the total number required for protection against submarines was 40 destroyers and about 30 trawlers; and the number available was 10 destroyers and about 30 trawlers. For that reason it was impossible to adopt the convoy system in the early days of submarine warfare, as the chairman said. It was with that position in my mind that Admiral Sims found me with a somewhat serious face.

"The reasons why the British Nation was not prepared are probably two: the first, financial; the second, the fear of a great part of the population of Great Britain. I am not sure about Canada having any suspicion of militarism; personally, I don't object to that spirit. I don't believe that where Britishers exist that there are not about 90 per cent that have not got the fighting spirit. During the war people who had not that spirit were called by another name. I don't think it is necessary to have the spirit of militarism to face the fact that the British Empire depends for its existence upon sea power.

"Sea Power Won the War"

"What was it that made it possible for this war to be won? It was sea power. What was it that imperiled our safety at one time and made it within the bounds of possibility for Great Britain to lose the war? It was the loss temporarily of the command of the sea, owing to the submarine warfare. I say that inculcates a lesson that every man, woman, and child in the British Empire can never forget.

"My mission in Canada, as in the other Dominions, is simply to advise. I have noticed one or two objections have been raised against my presence in Canada. It was possible that it was feared that I was going to suggest too much of the military spirit in Canada, or that too much money should be spent on naval affairs. I am going to suggest that money should be spent on naval affairs for the reasons I have given, but, of course, it rests with Canada alone to say how much she should spend. I am only putting before gatherings like this, the reasons that make it imperative that the British Empire should maintain its command of the sea."

Empire Needs Overseas Squadrons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Prior to leaving here on his mission to Ottawa, Admiral Lord Jellicoe has been making a cruise to coast points with a view to examining harbor facilities in connection with naval defense. The battle cruiser New Zealand has been threading her way through narrow inlets and channels and among the islands which line the coast while the Admiral and his staff have been engaged in seeking for a sheltered base which might be needed as a war base for the British Navy should hostilities ever occur in the Pacific Ocean.

In his speeches here Admiral Jellicoe strongly emphasized the desirability of oversea squadrons. Speaking before the Canadian Club he said: "To my mind the British Navy should not be kept short of oversea squadrons. I believe that the Empire as a whole realizes the imperative necessity of maintaining ships of war, not only in home waters but in close proximity to the most distant dominions. We must see to it that our overseas naval forces are never permitted to be as they were prior to the war. It is due those gallant souls that were given to the Empire in its hour of peril that such a condition should not exist again."

Admiral Jellicoe leaves for Ottawa today, and will spend some weeks there conferring with the Dominion Government regarding Canada's part in future imperial naval defense.

His mission is merely to place himself and his advice at the disposal of the different overseas dominions. When he leaves here he will have in his possession full information regarding the desirability of naval defense on the Pacific Coast of Canada and first-hand knowledge relating to harbor facilities, especially with a view to selecting such a base on this coast as Scapa Flow was to Britain during the great war.

He has visited Australia and New Zealand, and from Canada goes to South Africa. The New Zealand will leave here during December and Viscount Jellicoe will board her at San Francisco to resume his empire tour.

INCREASE IN SUGAR PRICE IS EXPECTED

Beet Sugar Refiners Probably Will Be Allowed 10½ Cents a Pound, and Cane Sugar Refiners Several Cents More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stabilizing of sugar prices on a level somewhat higher than prevailing quotations is expected to follow the announcement by the Department of Justice today of the agreements entered into with refiners. The beet sugar refiners probably will be allowed 10½ cents a pound and the cane sugar refiners several cents more.

Regarding the agreement said to have been made with Louisiana refiners for a price of 17 or 18 cents, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in a letter to Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, explained that such a maximum price, or whatever maximum price was finally authorized, would be made the basis for determining whether profiteering existed.

Mr. Palmer expressed the hope that Congress would pass the bill now pending which provides for the Sugar Equalization Board during 1920, as without this board he could not say how high Cuban sugar might go. Authority for fixing the Louisiana and beet sugar prices is assumed under the Lever Act.

Sugar Profiteers Fined in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—George and Julius Roth, commission merchants, on Monday were fined $100 each and sentenced to jail for 30 days and one day respectively, for sugar profiteering. These are the first convictions here under the Lever Act since Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, began his campaign against sugar profiteering. John C. Knox, federal judge, said that all profiteers convicted in his court would be sent to jail and that it was profiteering that was largely responsible for the spread of Bolshevism in this country.

NEW YORK GREETS PRINCE OF WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Prince of Wales became a New Yorker by adoption yesterday. To all appearances the adoption was whole-hearted and permanent. When the boyish heir to the throne of England retired aboard H. M. S. Renown, moored in the Hudson River, late last night, he must have wondered whether the kaleidoscope of this great city could take any turns during the rest of his five days stay here which would be more vivid than those he followed with alert eyes from early morning yesterday.

The day began at the Battery and ended in the Metropolitan Opera House. It included a march up Broadway, along the route traveled by Joffre, Balfour, Viviani and Belgium's King Albert, the usual welcome by the Mayor at City Hall, where the Prince had to make a speech, making a good job of it, too, as even the speech-ridden newspaper men admitted; a sightseeing trip with the regulation and inevitable visit to Grant's tomb; luncheon aboard the Renown; reception to various delegations there; a review of a Boy Scout detachment at the Columbia Yacht Club; dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison for the former Red Cross War Council, and a gala concert at the Opera House.

At the Battery he was greeted by 40 girls, waving British and United States colors, singing, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." On landing he was met by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, his special military aide during the visit here; by Viscount Grey, British Ambassador; William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, the Mayor's committee of welcome, soldiers, sailors, and marines.

After the dinner at the Waldorf, at which Mr. Davison, General Pershing and others welcomed the Prince to the city.

GROWTH OF HARVARD FUND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Class committees have undertaken the collection of the Harvard endowment fund quota in the Boston district, and it is hoped to complete the amount soon. Collections to date include, from the Boston district, $3,875,273; from New York, $3,312,399; from other centers, $2,410,133, a total of $9,897,805.

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MODERATES WIN IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

Bloc National Républicain, Which Opposes Bolshevism, Has the Greatest Number of Votes—Socialists Are Also Successful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The results of the ballots show an all-France victory for the Moderate Party, and especially for the Bloc National Républicain, and the latest results indicate that two parties, namely the Republicans, who are anti-Bolshevist, and the Unified Socialists, who are pro-Bolshevist, are in the lead. The radicals appear to be thoroughly beaten. John Longuet, a former deputy and member of the Unified Socialist Party, was not elected, while Capt. Jack Sadoul, though ineligible, obtained a seat.

In four of the districts of Paris the Bloc National Républicain obtained a victory and in the provinces, the bourgeoisie and the peasants have also voted for the national bloc. In the Seine-et-Oise, the lists headed by Capt. Andrew Tardieu have obtained an overwhelming majority, and eight of the candidates on them will probably obtain seats. In the Aire department, Mr. Messiny, a former War Minister and a Radical Socialist, was beaten by a large majority by the vote of the war veterans.

In Bouches-du-Rhone the Republican list, headed by Andrew Lefévre, seems likely to have won almost completely. In the Creuse, René Viviani obtained an enormous majority. In the Gironde the Republican Union list, headed by George Mandel and Peter Dupay, has obtained a marked majority. In Haute-Vienne, in the Limoges district, the Unified Socialists have obtained a large majority, and in the Loire Inférieure, the list headed by Aristide Briand has a large majority. In Alsace-Lorraine also it seems that all the candidates on the list of the Republican Union will gain seats.

In the Nord department, a Unified Socialist won, while Louis Loucheur, the Minister of Reconstruction, a member of the Moderate Party, was beaten. In the Sarthe, the list of the Republican Union, headed by Leret Daubigny, the opponent of Joseph Caillaux, has a large majority. The Socialists won also many votes. It is probable that three seats will be allotted to the National Union, one to the Republican Union, and one to the Unified Socialists.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—Complete returns of Sunday's voting in the elections for seats in the Chamber of Deputies have been received from 586 constituencies. The figures show the following results:

	Seats
Republican Left	123
Radicals	57
Radical Socialists	78
Republican Socialists	26
Unified Socialists	65
Dissident Socialists	6
Progressives	125
L'Action Liberale group	73
Conservatives	32

Gains by Republican Left

The Republican Left gained 36 seats; the Radicals lost 7; the Radical Socialists lost 85; the Republican Socialists lost 7; the Unified Socialists lost 37; the Dissident Socialists gained 6; the Progressives gained 76; the L'Action Liberale group gained 42; the Conservatives neither gained nor lost. Of those elected, 350 have not before held seats in the Chamber.

The Extreme Socialists received a severe setback throughout the country, and in general the Socialists suffered the defeat of many of their leaders. Peter Renaudel, leader of the Majority Socialists, John Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists, and Henry Franklin-Bouillon, the Radical Socialist, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who has urged rejection of the Peace Treaty, and Peter Brizon were beaten.

Gen. Edward de Castelnau and Gen. L. E. de Maudhuy, Military Governor of Metz, were elected, but Gen. M. P. E. Sarrail and Gen. Peter Roques went to defeat. Aristide Briand and René Viviani, both former premiers, were returned, but Prof. Paul Painlevé, also a former Prime Minister, was defeated.

Paul Meunier, the Radical Republican Deputy who was recently arrested, charged with having had intelligence with the enemy, received only 2500 votes in the Aube constituency, being distanced by the other candidates.

Albert Lebrun Elected

Albert F. Lebrun, former Minister of Blockade and the Invaded Regions, who was dismissed from his post by Mr. Clemenceau because his name appeared on the same list with that of Deputy Louis Marin, who cast his vote against the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, was elected, as was Marin.

The list of George Mandel, Premier Clemenceau's chief confidential secretary, whose assassination was attempted at Bordeaux early in the morning of November 13, at the conclusion of a public meeting, was first in the Bordeaux district. The whole list was elected. Capt. Andrew Tardieu, the present Minister of Blockade and the Invaded Regions, was victorious over Henry Franklin-Bouillon in Seine-et-Oise.

Baron Maurice de Rothschild was elected in the Pyrenees.

Among the Cabinet members defeated are Louis Laferre, Minister of Instruction; Louis Morel, Undersecretary of State for the Liquidation of Stocks, and Mr. Colliard, Minister of Labor. The latest indications are that the Painlevé list won two seats.

The aviators, Capt. René Fonck and Captain Heuteaux, were elected, as was Leon Daudet, leader of the Royalist Association.

Others among those known to have been elected are Andrew Lefevre, former Minister of Finance; Mr. Abel, Governor-General of Algeria; Albert Tavre, Undersecretary for the Interior; Emanuel Boisse, Prince Murat, Alexander Blanc, and Leon Abrami.

Gains by Belgian Socialists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The elections in Belgium were conducted in an orderly manner, and partial results promise clearly a victory for the Socialists at Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, Nivelle, Courtrai, Audenarde, Termonde, Charleroi, Mons, Liège and Namur. The new Chamber will be composed of two great parties, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics. The other parties have no chance, except the war veterans, who may have one seat in Brussels.

Government Candidates Elected

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Francesco Nitti, the Premier, and the other candidates on his list, in his province, were elected almost unanimously in the election of Sunday for seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Nitti was a candidate in the Province of Potenza.

TWO BANK OFFICIALS ROBBED IN IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—As a result of a daring daylight robbery, two officials of the Munster and Leinster Bank and the Provincial Bank of Ireland were robbed near Cork of £20,000. The car in which these officials were proceeding to the Knock Fair was held up by armed and masked men, who smashed up the motor car and got away with the money.

Another outrage, which public opinion also attributes to Sinn Fein, occurred in Bantry, where an armed party boarded a British naval launch and raided it for its arms. Despite search by the police, the missing arms have not been recovered.

DEFEAT OF POLISH CABINET REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Polish Government, Warsaw messages state, was defeated on Friday night on the new bill to relieve the food shortage by removing the nominal government monopoly and instituting free traffic in corn. The Peasants Party joined the Socialists and opposed the government on the amount of corn to be retained as taxed.

As the Premier, Ignace Jan Paderewski, had appealed to the House to pass the bill without delay, his position is rendered very difficult.

RUSSIAN DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

British Government Said to Have Two Policies—One in Support of Anti-Bolsheviki and the Other Merely Temporizing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Current criticism of yesterday's debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons, indicates that it has not altogether cleared the air. There was noticeably more enthusiasm for the Premier's Russian statement, on the Liberal and Labor benches, than on the Unionist side. Most of the debaters were clearly convinced that the government policy in Russia had been lacking in clearness and consistency.

Explorers of the political situation are convinced that the government has had two policies in Russia, the Churchill policy of active military, material, moral and diplomatic support of the anti-Bolshevist forces of Admiral Koltchak, General Denikin and General Judenitch, and a more temporizing policy, varying according to the force of circumstances, including the general international position, and now definitely against intervention, in view of the impossibility of Britain shouldering further heavy financial burdens.

No Breach in Government

While there is certainly a division of opinion in the government, it would be a mistake to assume that there is any breach. Winston Churchill was in close consultation with the Prime Minister before his speech yesterday, but did not speak himself.

The debate was opened by Sir Donald MacLean, the official Liberal leader, who was lucid without going very deeply into the subject. Lord Robert Cecil as usual spoke powerfully, amid the deep attention of a crowded House, and Arthur Henderson and Col. John Ward were weighty from different standpoints.

The keynote of the Prime Minister's speech was the postulate, "The fact that an object is good is not justification for our entering into obligations to carry it out," and therefore he could not accept the responsibility for further commitments in a country where, as he said at the Guildhall, armies perish amid victories.

Prime Minister Supported

Subsequent to the debate the Prime Minister was found to be supported from unusual quarters, but late at night he had the powerful support of Arthur J. Balfour, who was most cordially greeted on addressing the House for the first time in the present Parliament. Mr. Balfour was able to find, "an extraordinary measure of agreement on the actual steps to be taken in the actual policy."

Moreover, he said, although the government had been criticized for not having a clear-cut policy he maintained that in the sense of seeing the next step and what the end of the whole thing was to be, a clear-cut policy was impossible.

At question time Mr. Bonar Law announced that the government had decided not to continue the unemployment donation to civilians, although it would be continued to former service men and women. The government was endeavoring to formulate an unemployment insurance scheme, but was not yet in a position to introduce it.

Unemployment Discussed

Prior to the foreign affairs' debate, the Industrial Counts Bill secured a third reading. Mr. Henderson said the bill, however useful it might be, provided no remedy for the more prominent aspects of industrial unrest. They wanted to humanize industry, to cease to regard producers merely as hands, as profit-producing machines.

They should make them, more than ever, responsible as partners for the direction and the well-being of industry, and this would never be brought about, until they were given a greater share in the management of industry.

Meantime the government ought to strive to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life, with a view to allaying unrest, and should deal with the question of unemployment, the fear of which, he maintained more than anything, affected production. Sir Robert Horne characterized the bill as a modest effort to do something to foster and encourage arbitration rather than controversy.

SCOTTISH MOLDERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—By a majority of 823 votes, the Associated Iron Molders of Scotland decided to cease work next week to enforce a wage demand for a 15s. increase per week. The decision was largely due to the complaint that castings, which were now being made in Scotland on standardized lines, were being sent to various parts of England, where the ironworkers have been on strike for many weeks.

EXILED PRINCE RECALLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Prince Asbaheddine, who has been in exile for the past 20 years for his liberal opinions, is leaving Paris for Constantinople, having been recalled to his own country by the Sultan. The French press interprets this recall as a desire on the part of the Turkish Government to have a new pro-allied policy.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, New York—The California Petroleum Company in the nine months ended September 30, reports earnings of $1,489,221, after deducting $198,811 for federal taxes and contingencies.



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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

An Opportune Grand Duchess

"Being a ruler is very interesting," said the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg the other day to an interviewer, "but without the responsibility, of course, life would be very much freer and quieter. I am sure the people voted for me because it was the surest way to preserve the independence of the country. But it is not for myself that I hope, for I don't like politics. In politics it is all false, false." One gets a picture of a yo Grand Duchess, a slender attractive woman, quite unconscious that she is practically unique as a ruler. She doesn't like politics; and when her sister, the former Grand Duchess Marie-Adelaide, abdicated, the present Grand Duchess Charlotte took on the responsibility of governing the country and immediately authorized a plebiscite to decide whether the people desired to remain a Grand Duchy or become a republic. The people, four to one, preferred to be a Grand Duchy, and were evidently well pleased to take their chances under the new Grand Duchess. And now this non-political ruler has again taken action because, as she says, "it seemed the time to do it," and extended the suffrage to include women before the women had asked for it. "So far as I know," said she to the correspondent, "the women never made any special demand for the vote. There is a movement throughout the world for such things, and it seemed the time to do it." Somehow one suspects that there is much wisdom in the policy of the young Grand Duchess, and that her "time to do it" may bring about quite comfortably in Luxemburg changes that are brought about with a deal of trouble in other and larger countries.

Early Aviation Memories

When Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read of the United States Navy aviation service recently stopped over at Manteo, North Carolina, with the seaplane NC-4, he was shown the original telegram which was filed immediately after the first successful test of a heavier-than-air machine. The test was made at Kill Devil Hill, Roanoke Island, near Manteo, on May 6, 1908. The message, which went humming over the wires to an expectant world, announced that the big war aeroplane constructed by Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, had successfully made a flight of 1000 feet, with the machine under perfect control of the Wright brothers. The start was made with ease, as was also the landing of the machine. This short preliminary flight was made not over 20 feet above ground, and was to test a new idea in steering gear. Weather conditions were not favorable, a light rain falling and a stiff wind blowing from the northeast. Following several preliminary tests, the big plane was later put through an endurance test, with aeronautical experts representing the United States and foreign governments on the grounds.

Tsingtao

Tsingtao is now as Japanese as it once was German. The effect, according to V. H. Cazalet, writing in The Westminster Gazette of London, is something altogether incongruous. For Tsingtao from a little Chinese village was changed by the Germans into a town with goodly concrete buildings, a splendid harbor, and magnificent roads, comparing with those of California. Japanese policemen, Japanese officials, now are everywhere, and Japanese families, from six to a dozen of them, occupy each big German house, once the property of one German family. What will happen to Tsingtao in the future? A town built by Europeans, totally unsuitable for the needs of Japanese. Mr. Cazalet's solution is to make it an international port or to give Japan the settlement she wants for her own people. There is another solution, and it would seem an obvious one—hand it back to China. But this, too, has its difficulties, though certainly of all solutions it is the fairest.

Beggars in Bowls

In various countries during past ages beggars have carried bowls, but China is probably the only country in which bowls carry beggars. The war, by interfering with tourist travel to China, interfered with the practice, which is necessarily maritime, but now that steamships are again carrying travelers the beggars are out again in their bowls. The bowls are boats, round in shape, and large enough to carry two beggars, one of whom maneuvers the craft beside an incoming steamship while the other, usually an aged Chinese woman, does the begging from the passengers, sometimes making it easier for them to contribute by reaching upward with a bag on the end of a long pole. The dexterity of the beggars in handling their seemingly impossible boat gives entertainment in return for alms, for the bowl, or tub, is a craft out of which a skillful western canoeist would find himself capsized in about two strokes of his paddle. The craft has no visible distinction between bow and stern, and the paddlers, coming out from the shore, sit, one might say, at opposite ends of the diameter, looking forward, and each paddling vigorously over his own side of the bowl.

An Automatic Pilot

Accurate, automatic guidance of vessels through any and all weather conditions into the safe anchorage of a harbor would unquestionably be an improvement in ocean navigation, and the change is promised by an invention described, the other day, by the president of the British Association. Germany is credited with the initial work, designed to provide a means for guiding her submarines through mine fields, and British inventors are said to have made it practicable for surface vessels in times of peace. To put it briefly, an insulated wire laid on the bottom of the sea acts as a guide for vessels provided with proper electrical apparatus, so that the path indicated by the wire can be followed in the dark, and the vessel come into port almost as if she traveled on a track. That it has been proved possible to provide such guidance continuously for 50 miles makes the invention immediately practicable for harbor entrances; and the cost is so definitely a form of insurance against loss of ship and cargo that the idea will hardly be allowed to wait long for adoption.

Labor Adjustment in Japan

Labor problems are assuming very great importance in Japan also. The relation of the capitalist and the laborer must be amicably settled and, in view of numerous strikes going on in different workshops of late an association was recently formed in Tokyo by such influential statesmen and financiers as Prince Tokugawa, Baron Shibuzawa, and Viscount Kiyoura. The first meeting was held at the Premier's mansion and a subscription was taken up. Baron Mitsui subscribed for 1,000,000 yen, Baron Iwasaki for another million, Mr. Furukawa, copper mine owner, for 300,000 yen, Mr. Asano of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and Mr. Yamashita, a ship broker, for 200,000 yen each, the amount soon running up to 3,500,000 yen on the spot. The association aims to adjust any difficulty that may arise between capitalists and laborers from time to time as they are bound to at this transitional period in industrial life, shifting from family to factory system.

The Tunisian Posts

The postal courier service of Tunis which ran between the years 1855 and 1875 is described in the "Revue Tunisienne" by Mr. Marcel Gandolphe. The service covered the distance between Tunis and Susa up to 1868, and then it was extended to Sfax. The distance between Tunis and Susa—a dangerous journey over not too easy country—was performed in 24 hours and at one stretch. Only once was the Tunis courier behind his time, by 12 hours, and that was the result of hair-raising adventure. In 1864 times were certainly not good for couriers and waylaying on the road was not uncommon. At that period there were only two running out of the three Mohammeds, who for many years had shared the duty. Boutefeu, Becassine and le Chameau were names bestowed upon them, the first because of his vivacity, the second because of his svelte appearance, and the third because of his stature. The story of these dauntless three of the Tunisian postal service in the light of the latest aerial postal innovations is of almost prehistoric flavor.

Mr. Hughes and the Landlords

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, has one characteristic of the "Diggers." He can go very straight to the point which he wishes to reach. Recently the landlord of a wounded soldier raised his rent. This particular landlord was a rich man. Mr. Hughes promptly informed landlords in general through the House of Representatives that a repetition of this rent-raising would mean the widespread publication of the names and particulars of the case, and he would follow up the publication by inflicting any punishment he found possible.

NATURAL BRIDGE A GIFT AS A PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DOUGLAS, Wyoming—The Natural Bridge of the LaPrele, a massive ledge pierced by an archway through which flows LaPrele Creek, 12 miles west of this place, has been dedicated to the public in perpetuity by A. C. Ayres, and the land will be set aside as a public park to be called by the name of his father, the Alvah W. Ayres Natural Bridge Park.

The natural bridge was homesteaded by the elder Ayres in the eighties. It is a little smaller than the Natural Bridge of Virginia, which also spans a watercourse. Neither, of course, is comparable in size with the natural bridges of southern Utah, but the latter are in the desert and do not span living streams. Beneath the Natural Bridge of the LaPrele flows a sparkling mountain creek which at times swells to an impressive torrent. A fairly good highway connects the natural bridge with Douglas and at that point with the Park-to-Park Highway connecting Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado with Yellowstone Park in Wyoming and Glacier Park in Montana. Passenger automobile service over the Park-to-Park highway will be inaugurated between Rocky Mountain Park and Yellowstone Park next year.

EARLY DAYS OF THE BARONESS ORCZY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was at 22 Westbourne Grove, Kensington, where I met Emmuska Orczy.

The house was one which had once been the habitat of titled gentry, who long since had moved to the more fashionable and select district farther to the west, and this place had been rented to my landlady for £230, rates and taxes.

Among the dining room wall decorations that faced me was a life-size portrait of one who was referred to as the "Baroness" when a child, and at my left hand sat the original, from whom an eminent Hungarian artist had received his inspiration, but many years before.

The Baroness, then in her twenties, dark of skin, with an air of pensive sadness, slow to be led into conversation, was a pupil of the Heatherly School of Art, and at the time numbered among her friends another young artist whom she afterward married. He was a tall Englishman with decidedly curly hair, and had just had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Baroness Orczy

a picture accepted for exhibition at the Royal Academy, and though poor in purse was rich in anticipation of a career in which the Baroness was to share with him the honors, and which in later years was to bring distinction to both.

The landlady's daughters at No. 22 were also highly artistic, one being a first violinist in the Imperial Institute orchestra, and the other dreaming of a life as a penwoman. One afternoon, flushed and radiant, the latter rushed into the drawing room and announced that her first story had been accepted, her face fairly asking for congratulations, which of course were forthcoming.

"If this child has talents that will bring her five golden sovereigns for a few hundred words, why may I not gain by my wits?" thought the Baroness. Straightway she began, and her husband, Montagu Barstow, illustrated her stories, and delivered them for the consideration of the editors. Thus began the literary successes that have crowned this remarkable woman.

Baroness Orczy was born at Larnaörs, Hungary. Her father was the Baron Felix Orczy, and her mother Countess Emma of Wass.

Montagu Barstow, husband of the Baroness, is the son of the Rev. M. W. Barstow, M. A., of Thornton Watlass Rectory, Yorkshire. He was educated in Brussels and Paris. He met the Baroness while he was living in artists' quarters in Kensington; the art training of the Baroness was acquired in the Quartier Latin, Paris. She is a devoted admirer and student of Poe, and considers his "The Mystery of Marie Roget" the most masterly of all detective stories, and to her Gaboriau is at all times a literary feast.

It has been said that through her fourth novel, "The Son of the People," which describes the vast estates of Baron Cherubin Orczy, her uncle, she was found to be the sole heir to his vast fortune, which she later inherited.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although philatelists may not be any too anxious to admit it, fashion occupies a prominent place in their pursuit, and this is made fully apparent by the ever-changing forms of collecting. Just now war stamps are the popular fancy, but how many collectors of war issues will there be in a year's time? Very few, I venture to say. The fashion will have changed, and the collecting books with their brave show of war issues will in many cases find their way to the auction room to be disposed of to the highest bidder.

Very few young collectors today will remember the popularity held some years ago by the stamps issued by certain colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. One seldom if ever hears of these quaint adhesives now, yet at one time they were very much the fashion, and some high prices obtained at auction for single specimens. To graduates of any of the colleges which took part in this little postal venture, a collection of the different varieties must have been particularly interesting; but outside the universities I really cannot see how these stamps could have claimed any great interest or importance, to say nothing of considerable monetary value. Yet it is a curious fact that some of the keenest collectors of these college stamps had never even been at either university.

Stamps Suppressed

These local stamps were in use for a period of nearly 16 years, until suppressed by the Postmaster-General in 1886, and although the issues cannot be classed as postage stamps in the real sense of the term, they do possess some interest, and a few notes may prove of interest to the present day philatelist. Both universities possessed old postage privileges dating back to a time long before stamps were introduced. The particular privilege, however, with which we are concerned, was started in 1870 when Keble College, Oxford, introduced the first stamp. It consisted of the College Arms in a pointed oval, and was embossed from a steel die on a bright orange vermilion surface-colored paper. The perforation was irregular, measuring about 11, and the stamps were printed locally in sheets of 48. It may be mentioned here that, with one exception, all these stamps were of local production. Although many of the stamps were canceled by pencil, two colleges introduced special postmarks. That of Keble consisted of five dots, similar to the marks seen on ivory dice, but with the dots set rather irregularly. The other cancelation consisted of an outlined cross patée fitchée, and was in use at Hertford College.

Five other issues emanated from Keble, and the name of the printer appears under the stamps in one of these. It was not until the year 1876 that a second college adopted stamps as a means of prepaying letters in the town. These stamps bore the arms of Merton in a circular band embossed on bright blue surface-colored paper. This series is perforated at top and bottom only, as the stamps were produced in vertical strips in much the same way as the stamps we get in the slot machines today. There was a second issue in bright mauve with an ornamental background; but these were lithographed in sheets of 48, and perforated 12 all round.

Lincoln College Next

The next stamps to appear were supplied by a London firm for the use of Lincoln College, and show a bishop's miter within an oval band with the words "message" at the top and "one penny" in the lower curve. The corners were ornamented with fleur de lis, the whole being printed in blue on white paper. This is the only stamp on which the price appears. Copies are known in black but these are proofs. Stamps had been prepared for Hertford as far back as 1875; but were not brought into use until nearly five years later. These were lithographed in mauve on white paper, and were supplied in sheets of 35. The design is the arms of the college on a diagonally suspended shield with a circular band above and below. In 1882, Exeter brought out stamps showing the arms in a shield, inclosed in a circular band which is inscribed "Coll.Exon.Oxon." These were also produced by lithography in salmon on white paper, perforated 12, and in sheets of 96. Two years later St. Johns and All Souls issued stamps, both series being lithographed in light blue and blue respectively. Stamps were prepared for use at Balliol and Corpus but were never used.

Only three Cambridge colleges appear in the collection, Selwyn, St. Johns, and Queens. The first to appear (1882) show the arms of Selwyn College on a shield with a foliated label at the foot on which is the name of the college. These were lithographed in black on pink paper, and were imperforate. In the following year stamps were brought out by the other two, a boar's head figuring on those of Queens and the St. John's eagle on those of the other. This last series bore the additional inscription "St. Johns College Messenger."

The old college stamps recall the privilege at one time enjoyed by the University of Oxford of having an overprinted stamp for their own use. Permission was granted to the Oxford University Society in 1857 to overprint the current stamps with the initials "O. U. S." for use on the society correspondence. The overprint, which has a wavy line on either side of the lettering, reads upward on the stamp and is found in red on the penny stamps of 1857 onward, till 1870, when the initials appear on the back.

HONOR TO HAWAIIAN PIONEERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — The Rev. Akaiko Akana, minister of Kawaiahao church, has proposed the erection of a fountain in the church grounds to honor the three Hawaiians who arrived here with the first band of missionaries 100 years ago. The Hawaiians went to New England on trading vessels, and received their education there. They attracted the attention of those engaged in missionary work, and later set sail from Boston for Hawaii on the brig Thaddeus.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (October 23)—The Prime Minister met Parliament on its reassembly this week in more favorable circumstances than six months ago seemed possible. A succession of rebuffs at by-elections seemed to indicate the undermining of his popularity and supremacy. With habitual insight he recognized that this turn of affairs was due chiefly, if not exclusively, to reckless expenditure unchecked in departments demoralized by the war. He immediately put his foot down, and the reckless criminal waste of public money was in considerable measure stayed. That did much to reinstate him in the confidence of the public, a disposition strengthened by the success following on his personally taking in hand the direction of negotiations with the railway men on strike.

In respect of reduction in needless expenditure, action following upon the Premier's perempory injunction communicated to heads of departments whilst he was still engaged with the ratification of the Peace Treaty, what is yet accomplished is merely preliminary. The House of Commons means to see the thing thoroughly done, and Mr. Lloyd George has ever been susceptible to the influence of determination, whether exhibited by Parliament or by the public out-of-doors. He has, with unfailing quickness and decision always recognized vox Dei in vox populi.

The Premier in the House

Now that the war is over—and in view of some current circumstances it is hard to think it was over close upon a year ago—the House of Commons will expect to be more constantly favored at its sittings by the presence of the Prime Minister. With some intimate knowledge of parliamentary procedure I have from the first held, and expressed, the opinion that his absence from the treasury bench at question time is not an unmitigated disadvantage.

It is true that Disraeli and Gladstone were equally punctilious in taking their seat on the Treasury Bench immediately after prayers. Also, with brief interval for dinner, they remained till the Speaker left the Chair. In Gladstone's case this habit sometimes proved detrimental rather than contributory to the dispatch of public business. Loquacious himself, he was the cause of loquacity in others. Howsoever successive flouses of Commons may vary in character, there is always found a set of members keen to use it as a medium of self-advertisement. For the most part of mediocre capacity, they do not influence debate, and are habitually ignored in the Parliamentary Report published in discerning newspapers. If, at question time, they interrogate a minor minister they are equally liable to be overlooked. But a question addressed to the Premier, and eliciting a reply, however, unimportant, is sure to be reported verbatim, and gratified constituents will find their member's name bracketed with the Prime Minister's.

Time-Wasting Debate

It frequently happened that other members desiring to share the distinction interposed with a question "arising out of that answer," and something in the form of an irregular debate wasted precious minutes of overburdened public time. The United States transact legislative business in the absence of Ministers with the consequent impossibility of publicly catechizing them. The custom diminishes the personal interest of the proceedings. But there is something to be said for it as contributing to the progress of business, which, after all, is, or should be, the main object of the meeting of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor was back in good time to take his seat on the Woolsack on Wednesday. His flying visit to Ireland was one of the most striking events in an unparalleled career. It was the second occasion within a term of six years. On the first trip he, plain F. E. Smith, a private member who, by his maiden speech, caught the fancy of a jaded House and so opened the gate of promotion, crossed the Channel to join Sir Edward Carson, at that time figuring as generalissimo of a body of armed Ulstermen in open revolt against the King's Government. F. E., as he was known in the House of Commons, served under the elder constitutional lawyer as "Galloper."

A great deal has happened since then. Sir Edward Carson has held Cabinet office with a portfolio that signified closest and supreme enforcement of law and order. F. E. has risen to a position of authority, alike in the legal profession and the parliamentary world, far exceeding that of his ex-military chief. He is Lord Chancellor, with an income of £10,000 a year (double that of the Prime Minister) a prospective pension for life of £5000, and the actuality of a bath in his private residence for which the overweighted taxpayer provided the cost of installation. Ireland is, truly, a wonderful country, a nation apart from all others that people the earth. It is only in direct connection with it that these two miracles in the devolution of public life could have taken place.

CHINESE NATIONAL FLAG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The history of the national flag of the Republic of China (Chunghua Mingkuo) dates back to 1912, when the five-colored, or rainbow flag, was adopted by the Republican Government as its national standard.

During the existence of the Manchu dynasty the yellow dragon was the national ensign of the Tatsing Empire. While the yellow ground represents the imperial color, the dragon symbolizes the personality of the emperor. Such imperialistic sign was, of course, not adaptable to republican ideas and institutions.

On October 10, 1911, the revolutionary war at Wuchang raised as its military standard a flag of blue ground and white center, signifying a white sun in the blue sky. A flag with five horizontal stripes of five different colors was, however, used by the provisional government, which was set up at Nanking on January 1, 1912. But when the north and the south were united on February 12 at the abdication of the Manchu dynasty, the yellow dragon finally passed out of existence, and the rainbow, or five-colored flag became the national ensign of the newly established Republic, representing the unity of the five great races which live within its territory. The five colors are red, yellow, blue, white, and black, representing respectively the Chinese (Hanren), the Manchus, the Mongols, the Muhammadans, and the Tibetans. The five stripes of five different colors are also interpreted to mean the five fundamentals of Confucius, namely, benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom, and faith.

The unique feature of the Chinese national flag is that its five horizontal stripes of five different colors signify not only the unity but also the equality of the five great races brought under the Republican régime. It proclaims to the world that the citizens of the Republic are now firmly united under a democratic government, cooperating to safeguard the interests and promote the welfare of the Chinese Nation.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1000)

Chicago Making Citizens

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your interesting editorial, "Catching the American Idea," of October 20, 1919, you emphasize the importance of Americanization and particularly its development in industrial establishments.

It may interest you to know that the Chicago Association of Commerce something more than a year ago appointed a special Americanization committee to develop work of this kind. Arrangements were made with the Chicago Board of Education, under which it agreed to furnish necessary teachers for classes of 25 or more. Announcement was made in the association's paper that the committee would take up with any employer the establishment of a class for teaching English and civics. Initial efforts were soon under way and have generally followed the plan of having the employer furnish the necessary space and give one-half hour of time to students enrolled, the students themselves devoting an additional half hour to the work, the classes occupying one hour. A primer was developed for teaching these adult foreigners as it seemed necessary to specialize in this way.

Classes have been established in the premises of 30 employers, requiring 40 teachers and having an enrollment of something more than 6300 students, the majority being men of many nationalities. These foreigners have taken up the work of learning English with great interest. Their attendance is good and there are many cases in which a knowledge of English has brought about practical promotion. The employers keep up an interest in the work, see that the premises are well kept, and visit the classes, all of which greatly adds to their success. The Committee on Americanization keeps in touch with the classes, members of the committee visit them from time to time, graduations are held at stated periods, Americanization pins are presented, the taking out of naturalization papers encouraged, and in various ways efforts are made to foster the movement.

Experience has shown that you cannot have Americanization unless you talk American, and foreigners cannot mix on any terms of intimacy with their fellow workers unless they talk and understand the same language.

I am writing you this as giving evidence of a simple and practical opportunity for a business organization or even for individuals to take up the work of Americanization with employers of foreign-born or foreign-speaking workers.

(Signed) ANGUS S. HIBBARD.

Chicago, Illinois, October 28, 1919.



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PUBLIC INTEREST TO BE PARAMOUNT

Dr. Garfield Will Issue Statement to That Effect on Coal Situation—Bituminous Shortage Is Regarded as Serious Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Drastic curtailment of railway train service and the closing down of many industries because of a shortage of bituminous coal due to the strike were prospects which yesterday spurred the government to renewed efforts to bring the scale committees of the miners and operators together. Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, will make an important statement to the committees this morning, which will represent the administration viewpoint.

The action of the Governor of Kansas in taking over 150 mines in that State under receivers, in the hope that the striking miners would work for the State, has complicated the situation, and this, too, was a factor in causing the government to attempt to hasten the negotiations, for other states might act similarly and so start a cross-fire of negotiations that would make the work of the Washington conference extremely difficult.

Kansas Policy

Harry N. Taylor, president of the National Coal Operators Association, and others, called at the Department of Justice to express their views of the Kansas policy. Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, said the situation in Kansas at this time requires no action by the Department of Justice, and Mr. Taylor said if the Governor of Kansas operates the mines upon the terms that prevailed before the strike, the operators would offer no objection. If higher wages or shorter hours should be offered to induce the miners to return to work, the miners would feel their interests were endangered.

It was understood here that Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, at first contemplated offering the miners shorter hours of work and a promise that any increase in wages determined upon by the Washington conference would be retroactive, but that he abandoned the plan of offering concessions and will appeal to the miners upon the ground of public necessity. As the miners are believed to hold the opinion that the continuance of the strike is an effective weapon for them in the Washington negotiations, it was not thought here the Kansas miners would return to work unless concessions are granted.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, placed responsibility for the delay in resuming negotiations upon the operators. He said a loss in production of 2,000,000 tons of coal a day is due to their failure to get together on terms to offer the miners, characterizing it as a criminal waste of time. The executive committee of the operators for the Central Competitive Field issued a statement last night, in which denial was made that differences among them had caused the delay, and asserted that many details had to be considered before they could resume negotiations.

Garfield Statement

Dr. Garfield met with the Cabinet yesterday and his statement to the scale committees today will be authoritative for all departments of the government directly concerned with the strike. He will tell the members of the committees that the public interest must be the paramount interest, not only in promptly getting the men back to work so that the industries of the Nation will not be forced to slow down or completely cease operations, or in agreeing on new wages and working conditions. He may then propose definite terms of settlement of the strike. The Department of Justice has received some telegrams from miners complaining of unjust actions by operators in several fields, and in all instances the charges are being investigated, but they are not obscuring the larger fact that in failing to return to work the miners are as effectively holding production of coal to a disastrously low tonnage as if the government had not obtained the cancellation of the strike order.

The United States needs 11,000,000 tons of bituminous coal weekly, the United States Railroad Administration estimated, and production is now 4,000,000 tons weekly, or about one-third the normal supply. The strike has entered a phase where reserve stocks in many industries are exhausted and even a speedy settlement would not prevent hardship.

Train Service Maintained

No Curtailment at Present, Says Director-General Hines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — While it is found that there is necessity for conserving coal just as far as possible, it has been decided that no drastic curtailment of train service shall be undertaken pending further consideration of the subject, which will be given this week, declares a statement issued by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, following a meeting with regional directors here at which the coal situation was discussed.

"If such curtailment is decided upon, adequate notice will be given the public," the statement continued. "Meanwhile, as far as possible, coal in the hands of the railroads, under the order of the Fuel Administration, will continue to be distributed to public utilities and other users of coal in accordance with actual necessity."

Montana Strike Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Advices received in Butte yesterday were to the effect that the coal miners' strike had been suspended and that the miners in both the northern and the eastern Montana coal fields will resume work today. About 4000 men are affected. It is reported in Butte that most of the miners of Wyoming returned to work on Monday, but that a portion of those employed in southwestern Wyoming left their jobs again yesterday.

Jamaica Longshoremen Strike

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The longshoremen have gone on strike. They demand an increase of 100 per cent in wages.

Saco-Lowell Machine Shops Strike

LOWELL, Massachusetts — Fifteen hundred of the 2000 employees of the Saco-Lowell Machine Shops in this city struck yesterday, when their demand for a general increase of 10 cents an hour was refused. The strikers maintain that their pay has averaged from 35 to 38 cents an hour, while company officials assert that it has been 50 cents an hour.

Ore Shipments Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Shipments of iron ore from head of the lakes docks has been restricted to finishing loading steamers now at docks or now en route, according to an order issued yesterday by E. D. Brigham, regional railroad manager for this district. This will bring the ore shipping season to a close within 10 days. This step was taken through necessity of conserving coal supplies and cold weather conditions. Locomotives now used in the ore trade will be diverted to coal movement under another order. Coal shipments from the docks are restricted to essential industries. All others have been cut off.

North Dakota Court Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota — The State, in defending Adjutant-General Fraser's seizure of the lignite coal mines of North Dakota in District Court today, will contend that this court, which issued an order directing the Adjutant-General to show cause, has no jurisdiction in the matter. It was intimated yesterday, it was said, that the State will hold that Governor Frazier's proclamation of martial law last Thursday suspended all civil rights, and that no civil court has a right to try any issue arising out of this action so long as martial law prevails.

Conservation in Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The southwestern coal committee has requested merchants, householders, and building owners to begin at once to conserve coal. All non-essential heating and lighting is to be limited or abolished temporarily. Shop window illumination is to end at 9 p. m. and electrical advertising signs must be darkened at that time. The Missouri Public Service Commission has been asked to authorize the restoration of skip stops on the St. Louis car lines. No action has been taken on the request of the railroad regional director to eliminate a large number of trains in the southwest.

Strikers Denied Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At Hillsboro, Illinois, Edward Tobin, naturalization examiner, refused applications on final papers of 20 applicants who were miners on strike. Mr. Tobin said he felt that the men, by refusing to return to work after the Indianapolis court order, were violating the Constitution and were unfit for citizenship. He was sustained by the Circuit Court.

TEACHERS PROTEST UNIONIZING PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Statements of W. W. Martin of the Cape Girardeau Normal School in opposition to unionizing the teachers were applauded by the Missouri State Teachers' Association during a short debate on the subject. He said that teachers represented the people as a whole and should not leave this position to align themselves with any special group. He was opposed by L. V. Lampson, first vice-president and organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who told of salary increases gained by unionizing. He was given close attention, but no applause.

Samuel A. Baker, state superintendent of schools, said that Missouri had made a start toward bettering teachers' salaries with an increase of 11 to 19 per cent in the last year. He denied there is a teacher shortage in the State, saying that there are but 64 vacancies at the present time.

Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, New York, urged better pay for teachers and equality of educational chances through assumption by the state of the greater part of the cost of education. He would nationalize the department of education and give a portfolio to the secretary of education.

Dr. John W. Withers of St. Louis advocated nationalizing the schools in order to achieve higher general standards of education.

WORK AGE LIMIT OF 14 RECOMMENDED

Commission of the International Labor Conference on the Employment of Children Favors Modified Draft Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The commission on the employment of children, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, chairman, yesterday presented its report to the International Labor Conference on the first of the two questions referred to it—the age of the admittance of children to employment —recommending that the draft convention on the subject be adopted with certain modifications. It is understood that the report embodies the sentiment of the conference, and it is expected that it will be adopted without discussion.

The proposal to fix the age of admittance at 14 years was adopted unanimously by the commission after proposals to limit the age to 15 and 16 years, respectively, had been defeated. The members who had urged the adoption of the lower age limit asked that it be made clear that they did so in view of the fact that it would make a considerable advance over present conditions in a number of countries and on the understanding that they regarded it is a transitional measure toward the adoption of a higher limit later.

Scope Limited to Industry

The limit of the scope of the convention to industrial work was also adopted by the commission, proposals to extend it to commerce, agriculture, and other employment being defeated. The commission recommended, however, that the conference pronounce in favor of limitation of the age of admittance to agricultural, commercial and other undertakings, and that the subject be referred to the international Labor office with a view to bringing it up next year.

The Belgian employer delegate, supported by the Italian Government delegate and the Spanish employer delegate, proposed that a transitional period be allowed during which children between the ages of 13 and 14, who had completed their education in compliance with the educational laws of their country, might be employed. They urged it would not be possible to make arrangements for continuing the education of children up to the age of 14, within the period allowed by the draft convention, to January 1, 1922, especially in Greece and Italy, where the present educational limit is 12 years.

On the other hand, the workers' delegates wanted to advance the date to January 1, 1921. It was decided to leave the date as fixed by the draft convention, but to call to the attention of the international Labor office the difficulties in countries where the educational age limit is low.

Report on Eastern Countries

A sub-committee consisting of representatives of Siam, India, Japan, Persia, and China, under the chairmanship of G. Bellhouse, submitted its report, as a result of which recommendations will be made as follows:

"1. In Japan: (a) The minimum age should be 14, but a child over 12 years of age may be permitted into employment if he has finished the course in the elementary school; (b) the provision in the present law admitting children under 12 to certain light and easy employments shall be repealed; (c) as regards children between 12 and 14 who have been employed, the government reserves the right to make transitional regulations.

"2. In the case of India and other oriental countries, the committee regret that they have not been able to submit a final recommendation. The Indian Government delegate stated that the Indian Government was at the present moment considering the question, which was closely bound up with the introduction of an educational system into India, and had not arrived at a decision.

Postponement Proposed

"Moreover, proposals of the organizing committee had not been received in India before the departure of the delegates, and they had therefore been unable to consult with reference to the report. In these circumstances it was proposed that the question of the application of the convention should be deferred until the International Labor Conference of 1920, with a view to the conference being placed in possession of the proposals of India and the other governments and a supplementary report being then adopted. (It was pointed out by the government delegate from South Africa that a similar question arose with reference to the employment of Indian and native labor in South Africa and that the decision there must depend on the policy adopted by the Indian Government.)

"A counter-proposal was made that in the oriental countries the age of admission should be fixed at 12 for (a) factories with mechanical power and employing not less than 10 persons; (b) mines and quarries; (c) railroads, and (d) docks. It was decided by a majority of six to two to adopt the first proposal and to make a recommendation to the conference accordingly."

It was decided to omit the article which provides that the convention may be suspended in any country by order of the government in the event of war or imminent danger of war.

UNION PRESSMEN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Thirty men who say they represent 35 per cent of the union web pressmen of America and Canada, are meeting here, organizing a new union to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They are withdrawing from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union. They claim dissatisfaction with the present international, charging that it is dominated by feeders and flat-bed pressmen.

PLANS FOR LAKES TO SEA WATERWAY

United States and Canadian Representatives Meet to Advance Project Embracing Improvement of the St. Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — The waterways conference of Canada is in session at Windsor, Ontario, considering plans for bringing the Atlantic Ocean to the heart of America. Representatives of 50 Canadian cities are meeting with leading United States advocates of the lakes-to-sea proposal to frame a program of international action by which, with an expenditure of $100,000,000, it is hoped, the uniting of the Great Lakes and the ocean may be accomplished in time for the opening of navigation in the spring of 1922.

The St. Lawrence River constitutes the remaining great barrier. It is proposed, by a series of locks and dams or canals, to conquer its shallow rapids. This improvement would also solve many power difficulties in the east, as well as cover the cost of construction. It is estimated that enough power can be generated annually to realize one-third the total cost of the improvements.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, the American association, has proposed that a joint international commission be appointed to offer definitely to the two governments, by December, legislative action which would be sought in March, so the work could be completed by 1922.

Completion would add 1000 miles to the coast line of the United States, and relieve the railroads of much congestion, with a materially lower cost for shipping.

SECOND HOG ISLAND TROOPSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Hog Island shipyard yesterday launched its second troopship. It was named St. Mihiel, for the French battlefield on which American soldiers fought.

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ERRORS ALLEGED ON IMMIGRATION

Figures Given to Show That Only About 3 Per Cent of American Troops in Revolution Were Irish, Instead of 38, as Claimed

This article written by J. Gardner Bartlett of Cambridge, has been divided into five parts. Its purpose, as declared by the author, is "to show that the part taken by the Irish in the American Revolution was about 3 per cent, therefore small and insignificant, as stated on October 16, 1919, by John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, and not 38 per cent as claimed by Michael J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American Irish Historical Society." Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on November 12; Part II on November 14; Part III on November 15, and Part IV on November 18.

V

Mr. O'Brien in various places quotes casual references to immigration to America from Ireland in which hearsay numbers like 12,000 are mentioned as leaving in one year; he also gives lists of large numbers of small vessels arriving at various American ports from Ireland, but nothing to show the total number of passengers. The total emigration from Ireland to the American colonies before the Revolution has been much exaggerated by many of the "Scotch-Irish" historians, and Mr. O'Brien has fallen into the same error. The emigration from Ireland to America was very irregular; at some periods, due to poor crops or raises in rents, several thousand per year would leave; among these periods of larger emigration were 1721-31, 1740-50, and 1771-73; it was in the last-named period when doubtless 30,000 came, that the real "Irish" were most largely represented. But during the period from 1720 to 1775 the total emigration from all Ireland to the American colonies between Maine and Georgia cannot be conservatively set at over 200,000. Mr. O'Brien dismisses as a "myth" the well-known overwhelming preponderance of "Ulster Scots" among these immigrants from Ireland. But the fact remains that about 75 per cent were "Ulster Scot" Presbyterians, with hardly a trace of actual "Irish" blood, and only about 25 per cent were of real "Irish" stock and Roman Catholic in religion.

Mr. O'Brien also quotes statements by General Clinton, General Robertson, and many others, mentioning large percentages of the American Army being "Irish" or "from Ireland"; doubtless, at times and places, particularly in some of the American forces in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas, the element derived from Ireland was considerable, but what there was of it was three-quarters or more "Ulster Scot" and not true "Irish."

Ready and Brave Fighters

No one can question that a real Irishman is a ready and brave fighter and that he has always been ready to fight with the enemies of England against England. No one can dispute the fact that the "Irish" in America during the Revolution furnished their share of men in the American Army in proportion to their then population. But as the real "Irish" population of America during the Revolution was actually only about 3 per cent of the total white population, their actual assistance to America in that struggle can fairly be estimated at but 3 per cent. The "Ulster Scot" element (which Mr. O'Brien wrongly includes as "Irish") is entitled to an entirely separate classification, and can be fairly estimated at nearly 12 per cent. From many years' study of the racial immigration to America before 1775, the writer believes the following table to represent the numbers and percentages of the various races in the whole white population in the United States census of 1790, and about the same percentages would apply to the smaller population during the Revolutionary War (1775-83). These percentages, I believe, are a fair general indication of the percentage of soldiers of each race in the army, except of the Germans, who were notorious as having many slackers in the patriot cause. It is also a fact that some sections of the country furnished far more soldiers of English descent, in proportion to population, than did others; and that of the various colonies, Massachusetts furnished the highest percentage of all, and that of her soldiers over 90 per cent of their blood was English.

White population of the United States in 1790:

English	2,380,000	or 75.0%
Scots and "Ulster Scots"	370,000	or 11.7%
German	200,000	or 6.3%
Irish	100,000	or 3.2%
Dutch	90,000	or 2.8%
All others	32,144	or 1.0%
Total	3,172,144	or 100%

Conclusions From Evidence

The 100,000 "Irish" living in the United States in 1790 were not evenly distributed over the country; in New England and in New York State they comprised about 1½ per cent of the white population, or about 18,000; in Pennsylvania and New Jersey together, about 5 per cent, or nearly 30,000; in Maryland and Delaware together, about 7 per cent, or about 18,000; in Virginia, about 4 per cent, or about 16,000; in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia together, about 3 per cent, or about 16,000; Kentucky and Tennessee together, about 2000.

From the evidences available it would seem likely that the "Irish" contributed about 3 per cent and the "Ulster Scots" or "Scotch-Irish" nearly 12 per cent to the American armies in the Revolution. If we Americans owe a debt to Ireland on account of the 3 per cent of "Irish" soldiers who served in the American Army in the Revolution, so that we should sympathize with their desire for freedom (as doubtless most Americans do), it seems also fair that we should recognize an equal debt to the "Ulster Scots" or "Scotch-Irish" of Ulster for the 12 per cent of their race in our army of liberty, and sympathize with the present Ulstermen in their desire and determination to remain under the British Government. The fact that the "Ulster Scots" outnumbered the "Irish" in the American Army in the Revolution in the proportion of nearly 4 to 1, was due not to any less desire of the "Irish" to serve in the American Army against England, but simply to the fact that there were only about one-fourth as many of them, then living in America, to fight.

LEGIONERS SILENCE FORMER CONGRESSMAN

APPLETON, Minnesota—After being locked in a refrigerator car for several hours, where he was placed by the sheriff and citizens of Ortonville, Ernest Lundeen, former Representative in Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District, yesterday was "more determined than ever to continue his fight against the League of Nations," he declared. Mr. Lundeen arrived in Ortonville intending to speak on "the British-Wilson League," but was warned by Sheriff John Gowan, member of the American Legion local post, and other citizens, that it would be advisable to cancel his appointment. The sheriff told the former Congressman the residents here had criticized his stand on the war and were determined not to allow him to speak. The sheriff said he feared trouble when the meeting started, so when Lundeen appeared on the stage he was escorted to the station, with the assistance of several others. A freight train was just pulling out and Mr. Lundeen was pushed into a refrigerator car and the door locked. Trainmen heard his shouts, and he was released before the train reached Appleton, which is about 20 miles from Ortonville.

The former Congressman has been touring Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, under the auspices of the American Club of Minneapolis, of which he is president, speaking against the League of Nations.

BIG FISHING PLANT BUILDING IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine—Employment for approximately 7000 people is to be provided by the great plant which is now being developed here for the East Coast Fisheries Company. The plant is expected to handle about 350,000,000 pounds of fish a year. About four miles of water front and 157 acres of land will be occupied by the plant which has 6000 feet of railroad track on the property.

HOW I. W. W. PLANS TO SEIZE INDUSTRIES

Methods Revealed by Radical Publication — Concessions to Be Demanded Until Profits of Capital Are Absorbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the past the general membership of the Industrial Workers of the World has been a little shaky in theory on how the I. W. W. proposed to take over the industries of the country at the proper moment, but in a recent issue of The New Solidarity this deficiency is remedied in an article to the point under the succinct title of "Methods." Its author is C. E. Payne, managing editor of this official I. W. W. weekly organ, published at general headquarters in this city. The I. W. W. program may be envisaged from the following from Mr. Payne's article:

"We are sometimes asked how we are going to take charge of the industries and how we are going to run the industries after we have taken charge. These are fair questions and worthy of a fair answer. But one at a time. First, 'How will the I. W. W. take over the industries?'

"The method of taking charge of the industries is one of organization. The Industrial Workers of the World is organizing in the industries, at the point of production. As soon as there are a sufficient number of workers in any industry or a branch of any industry to make their influence felt, they will start holding shop meetings and taking action regarding their conditions of work, as the hours, the speed, the wages, safety appliances, etc. Every demand made is just to that extent an attempt to control the industry in which the workers are engaged. Every demand granted by an employer or taken by the workers strengthens the organization of the workers and weakens the power of the owners.

"If the workers have strengthened their organization by making demands and gaining increasing concessions from the bosses, they will eventually reach the point where any further concessions will absorb all the profits of the industry.

"If the bosses are unable to break the organization from the outside by persecution, the next move will be to close the industries for the purpose of breaking it down by starvation. It will be in this event that the industrial organization of the workers will step in and take charge of the industries, not from any altrurian motive, but as a desperate measure to prevent their own starvation.

"The shop or job committee from each branch or job will connect that branch or job with others in the same industry. The industrial committee elected for an entire industry will connect that industry with other industries through their committees. Each committee for an entire industry will represent the industrial union that functions in that industry, and in its association and conferences with other industrial union committees will form the general industrial organization, the Industrial Workers of the World.

"After the general organization has received all the estimates of the products that each industrial union can produce and will require, it will then be its function to apportion to each industrial union in turn the amount of goods that will be required of that union, and to arrange for its equitable distribution."

Deportations Planned

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An inquiry into reported delays in deporting aliens held at Ellis Island will be opened in New York on Friday by the House Immigration Committee. Chairman Johnson said yesterday the committee planned to have legislation framed by the time of the opening of the regular session of Congress for the "consolidation of government activities so as to clean up the alien Reds in this country."

Mr. Haywood Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A telegram from William D. Haywood, former national secretary of the I. W. W., to the local branch of that organization, speaks of Saturday night's raid on the branch headquarters here as follows:

"The old Russianized methods adopted against the members there and elsewhere throughout the country will arouse the working class to the necessity of joining the I. W. W. as their only means of emancipation. The idea is imperishable."

The I. W. W. claim that about 20 of their members were clubbed during the raid, and that most of the furnishings of the place were wrecked. What the police got was a quantity of literature and two men, both discharged soon after the raid, by the magistrate in Night Court, who ruled that the evidence against them for carrying concealed weapons was insufficient.

Two Cambridge Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Konstanty and Felix Dobrowsolski were arraigned in the Superior Court yesterday charged with violation of the state Anti-Anarchy Act, and were held in $5000 bail each. It is alleged that they displayed in the window of their place of business a picture from a radical paper, The Voice of Labor.

Seven Suspects Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Seven more radicals were brought in on a city police raid yesterday with $5386 in cash. Seals and photographs were seized which, the police chief says, establish the connection of these prisoners with the Russian Communist Party and an open propaganda in the city. Organization cards of I. W. W. and Russian societies were found in the personal effects of the men.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At the first session of the American Mining Congress, its president, Bulkley Wells, of Denver, Colorado, said that collective bargaining was the only practical method of dealing with large bodies of men, but that Labor's representatives must have unquestioned authority to make bargains binding on the workers. He thought the law should require Labor organizations to incorporate and thus become as legally and financially responsible as employers. He said profit-sharing could not be made to apply equitably to the mining industry because of the varying profits and losses. Compulsory arbitration will become necessary, although both Labor and Capital object to it, he believed.

Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, said that because of the periods of idleness in soft coal mines the government should take measures to stabilize employment by establishing summer and winter rates on coal and should create sliding scales permitting an equalization of coal purchases and shipments throughout the year.

COCONUT TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Central America exported $1,475,101 worth of coconuts to the United States during 1918. Of the total, $822,589 worth came from Panama and $484,673 from Honduras.

AIMS OF WORLD COTTON TRIBUNAL

Solution of Trade Problems and Arbitration of Any Conflicting Interests Objects of Movement Recently Inaugurated

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Creation of a world organization of cotton men, with aims in the cotton trade similar to those of the proposed League of Nations among the governments of the world, was one of the achievements of the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans. The aims of the new movement were presented in an address at the conference by W. Irving Bullard, manager of the industrial service department of the Merchants National Bank of this city, who pointed out that at the least it would serve as a forum in which conflicting views might be heard, and that at the best it might, on request of those conflicting interests, reach satisfactory solutions of trade problems through arbitration.

Mr. Bullard expressed the opinion that the world cotton league will have a beneficial effect so far as the general public is concerned, by reducing the cost of goods manufactured from cotton. "It seems to me that the resulting efficiency ought to have an excellent effect so far as the public is concerned," he said. "With the present tendency toward reducing hours of labor, we must look for economics in production to improved mechanical processes. It is just here that the world cotton league will prove its value, I believe, for it will unquestionably make many economies possible, and will do a great deal to eliminate present wasteful methods. I have great hopes for the success of the league in this respect."

Discussing the present tendencies in the cotton market, Mr. Bullard said:

"Egypt and the Sudan are looking for increased outputs. The Spanish Government is aiding an increase of cotton acreage. There are possibilities in Africa, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia, and in Brazil, Peru, and Argentina. Japan, whose textile profits have multiplied almost fivefold since 1913, plans to augment production in China, Korea, and Formosa. England has its Empire Committee and its British Cotton Growing Association considering this problem. The latter society, which reports an average of 65,000 bales grown annually in African fields other than Egypt, in the past five years, looks for considerable expansion shortly.

"America, however, growing 62 per cent of the world's production as against 24 per cent for her two nearest rivals, Egypt and India—must remain the great source of supply. And yet, here in the South the watchword is restricted output, on the theory that 11,000,000 bales at high prices means more profit at less effort than 13,000,000 or more bales at moderate prices. Many associations of growers in the South are presenting cost sheets to show that prices around 40 cents are necessary under present conditions.

"The world asks for more cotton; the South says less. Thus there develops a double conflict of apparent interest, between the growers and the users of cotton, and among the many cotton-growing areas of the world. Here is where a world federation can be of universal service. Without attempting to umpire or arbitrate unless requested, it can serve as a forum for all these interests. They can better understand each other, they can learn from one another. At the least, such a federation can perform an inestimable service by keeping them all informed in an accurate, comprehensive way on the progress and the problems of all, in raw materials, machinery, and fabrics, on acreage, crops, consumption, stocks, construction, processes, costs and prices, markets, and a hundred other details. In the shifting conditions after the world war, the value of all this needs no elaboration."

Discussing relations to the general public, Mr. Bullard said:

"There may at times arise the need of common watchfulness, or defense, in regard to common interests, against policies or laws or agitations. Here in America we are none too placid over what we call the H. C. L. and the "profiteering" agitations—and we know that conditions are similar in all countries. We join in wanting justice and equity; perhaps we may need to join in guarding against economic injustice.

"And in the ranks is one of the world's great problems left by the world war, and not peculiar to cotton—the status of Labor. Unrest among Labor is a byword today in every land. International thought upon the problem is one of the provisions in the league of Nations covenant. The need of encouraging productivity, in an almost discouraging atmosphere of personal relaxation or indifference, is one of the world's prime needs. The fair solution of questions of wages and hours is not easy in any country. The danger of a revolutionary radicalism is not a myth."

CHILD WELFARE WORK IS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The new Connecticut Child Welfare Bureau, established by vote of the last General Assembly, is now in full swing at the Capitol. Offices there have recently been opened by Prof. Henry P. Fairchild, executive secretary of the Child Welfare Commission. Professor Fairchild was formerly connected with New York University.

The purpose of the new commission is to investigate the status of child labor throughout this State and other states in the east and upon the findings of that exhaustive investigation it is intended to build up a state department that will bring about legislation to aid, benefit and enhance minors who are compelled to earn a livelihood and also to improve their working environment.

MOONSHINERS KEEP PLEDGE

ANNISTON, Alabama—Having finished harvesting their crops, 12 mountaineers of this section surrendered themselves at the jail here yesterday, carrying out an agreement with the court, which several weeks ago sentenced them to serve from 30 to 60 days in jail for making "moonshine" whisky.

AGRICULTURE AS AN INTERCESSOR

Farmers Union President Asks Members to Exercise an Influence to Calm Labor and Bring Assurance to Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Farmers must decide whether there is to be peace or a sort of fratricidal war which may force civilization back 50 years," said Charles E. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union, at the annual convention in Memphis, Tennessee, yesterday. He reminded the convention that at the recent industrial conference in Washington he had told the delegates that agriculture would not continue to endure grievous wrongs in silence. He said that at that conference both Capital and Labor were disappointed; agriculture alone obtained something of value. In thinking circles in Washington, he said, there is a growing conviction that agriculture must be the intercessor between warring factions; that the farmer must stabilize conditions. He said that he and the other farmer delegates at the conference had upheld collective bargaining, and that he believed it would be impossible for the farmer to attain the maximum of efficiency until this was recognized and and widely practiced.

"Whether you will or no," he said, "politics will invade your business, and it behooves you to see that politics is so directed as not unfavorably to affect the enterprise in which you are chiefly concerned.

Mr. Barrett referred to certain interests that wanted to sow discord between urbanite and ruralite and dreaded a better understanding between the man who grows farm products and the worker in the city, shortening the route between the producer and consumer; but he said that the time was coming when cooperative effort would ripen into achievement.

The farmer is threatened with hostile railroad legislation, uniformly increasing freight rates about 25 per cent, declared Mr. Bartlett, and this prospect, he said, must be met and resisted by organization.

With the public wondering where it is to get its coal, clothing and food, he said, the farmer, by precept and example, must exercise an influence that will tend to bring calmness to Labor and assurance to Capital, at the same time making it clear to both that nothing can be accomplished without the aid of agriculture.

TOWN TO BE MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—A town of 100 houses is to be moved to Duluth to relieve the housing shortage, according to an announcement by the Marshall-Wells Company, a wholesale and manufacturing hardware firm. The town, Barksdale, was built by the Dupont Powder Company, near Washburn, Wisconsin, and the houses were just completed before the signing of the armistice.

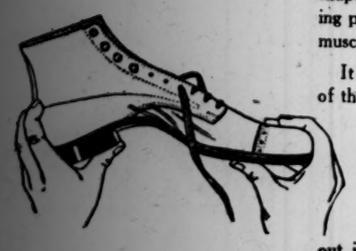
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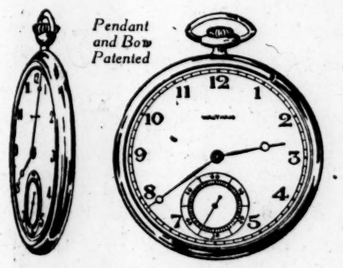
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CANADA'S REFORMS IN CIVIL SERVICE

Most Far-Reaching Measure of Its Kind Ever Enacted in Dominion Classifies Positions and Standardizes Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—On November 8, the Parliament of Canada brought into force the Civil Service Act, which is the most far-reaching measure of its kind ever enacted in the Dominion. Canada now possesses what is probably the best civil service act on any statute book, and it also puts into force the classification of the 60-odd thousands of civil service positions in the Dominion. Canada has achieved the distinction of being the first national government in the world to classify the positions and standardize the compensations of its entire civil service.

With a view of finding out just what this "classification" and "standardization" means, and what the effect of it will be on the civil service of Canada, the representative of the Canadian News Office interviewed P. H. Myers, staff representative of the firm which has directed the work of classification.

Patronage Abolished

Asked as to how the new act would affect patronage, Mr. Myers said: "Patronage in appointments ceased for the inside service in 1908: for the outside service in 1918: and now one of the new amendments to the Civil Service Act places power of promotion in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, which commission will in the future make promotions on merits as determined by competitive examinations in which efficiency, seniority, and the duties of the position under competition are factors, rather than upon the mere recommendation of the department head, as heretofore.

"The bringing together of all positions having the same duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements, and the setting of a standard compensation range for positions thus grouped will tend to remove discontent and inefficiency from the service and to replace them with contentment and efficiency. The opportunity afforded through an impartial administration of the classification under the new Civil Service Act of advancing from the lowest to the highest ranks of the civil service through sheer merit will make stagnation in the service a thing of the past and render the civil service attractive to the highest type of ability. Under the old conditions many instances were found of men doing the same work, some of whom were paid $900 per annum and others $1800. There was another instance of a man supervising a group of 50, 10 of whom were receiving more compensation than he. Such anomalous conditions as these will be righted almost immediately through the adoption and application of the classification.

Problem of Classification

"The Civil Service Act of 1918, in addition to increasing tremendously the administrative burden of the Civil Service Commission by placing under its jurisdiction 50,000 positions in the outside service, made it obligatory upon the commission to prepare plans of organization for the various departments of the government and also to classify the service. This commission, consisting of the Hon. W. J. Roche, chairman, Mr. Clarence Jameson, and Mr. M. G. LaRochelle, commissioners; with Mr. William Foran, secretary, at once attacked the problem of classification. In order that it might not be distracted from giving its attention to the current matters of public business, it decided to retain special temporary assistance to make the investigations and formulate the recommendations upon which a classification might be based. After a thorough canvass of the professional field, the commission engaged the firm of Arthur Young & Co. to direct the technical work of classification and work was started on August 1, 1918."

As to what is meant by "classification," Mr. Myers explained in the following words: "The classification grouped the 60,000 positions into approximately 1600 classes, each class being a group of positions having similar duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements. Each of the 1600 classes was given a standard title, a standard definition of duties, standard qualification requirements, suggested lines of promotion, and a standard range of compensation. The range of compensation is in most cases composed of a minimum rate, a maximum rate, and a series of intermediate rates, the plan being that a person shall be appointed to the position at the minimum rate and that he may be advanced yearly from rate to rate within the range upon a positive showing of efficient conduct during the past year in the work of his position."

Equitable Compensation Aimed At

Mr. Myers pointed out that in his opinion the adoption of the classification would bring about three distinct desirable ends. The first of these is equitable compensation. In many cases highly qualified employees were found to be as a class underpaid. The largest single class of underpaid employees is probably that of the letter carriers, whose maximum under classification has been raised from $939 to $1260. Throughout the service there is a serious lack of uniformity in salaries for persons performing the same work. Of seven employees in one branch doing identically the same work two were found who received $600, one $900, one $1200, two $1300 and one $1350.

"The second advantage," said Mr. Myers, "brought about by classification is the possibility of advanced employment administration. Inasmuch as the classification provides not only standard compensation, but also a unity of nomenclature, the Civil Service Commission and the department heads, that is the employment agency, and the employers, are enabled to deal with each other in a uniform and standard commodity, namely titles of positions.

Standard Titles

"In the future a department may requisition six clerk-stenographers, one assistant chemist, one hydrometric engineer, two statistical clerks, and one office boy with the assurance that the Civil Service Commission will send them appointees having qualified for these particular classes and therefore having the standard qualifications, and thus being able to perform the duties prescribed for these respective positions.

"Standard employment conditions from the viewpoint of the man in the street seeking to enter the civil service or of the employee already in the service constitutes the third advantage of classification. He finds that the positions are set forth under standard titles. In the definition of the respective classes he finds the duties and responsibilities of the position for which he seeks employment clearly set forth, and also the minimum qualifications he is expected to have upon taking the examination clearly specified, so that if he does not already possess these qualifications he may take steps to acquire them. In addition, he finds that standard compensation rates for the various positions have been set up."

NEW CABINET IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland — The resignation of Sir Michael Cashin's Ministry was accepted by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday and the leader of the Opposition, R. A. Squires, was sent for. Mr. Squires, therefore, attended at noon on Monday, and he and his Cabinet colleagues were sworn in as an executive government, as officially announced by the "Advocate," the official government organ:

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, R. A. Squires.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, W. F. Coaker.

Minister of Justice, W. R. Warren.

Minister of Finance and Customs, H. J. Brownrigg.

Postmaster-General, W. W. Halfyard.

Ministers without Portfolio, George Shea, A. Barnes, A. Campbell, and S. J. Foote.

Other appointments without executive seats are W. H. Cave, Minister of Shipping, and W. B. Jennings, Minister of Public Works. The departments of agriculture and mines and militia are not yet filled.

The appointment of W. W. Halfyard as Postmaster-General came to the public as a great surprise as that office was always a sub-department of the Colonial Secretary's department and has never yet figured in politics in the history of the colony.

TRIAL OF "GAZETTE DES ARDENNES"

I

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Public opinion is at present much occupied with the trial of the "Gazette des Ardennes," the paper subsidized by German funds,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Colonel Leduc, president

and through which German propaganda was conducted during four years in the invaded provinces.

Twelve contributors of the famous Gazette are at present being tried by the fourth council of war, which will soon have to consider the cases of nine other accused.

The opening session on September 29 was devoted to the calling of the innumerable witnesses and the reading of the report, which throws much light on the intensity of the press propaganda undertaken by Germany during the war and to which no less than 500,000,000 marks were devoted.

According to the report, the great German staff had understood from the very first months of the war that the struggle undertaken was one in which it was essential to "influence the morale of nations and destroy the enemy's will of resisting and vanquishing." Local papers had naturally disappeared immediately after the German invasion in the north of France and in the Ardennes, where the French population was, in consequence, deprived of all news. The German staff immediately realized the innumerable advantages it could draw from this situation, and it started to bring about an ingenious scheme of propaganda.

The Paper Organized

In October, 1914, the printing firm of Monsieur Anciaux of Charleville was



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The schoolmaster

requisitioned, and Captain Schmitz was intrusted with the creation and organization of a paper written in French.

A sum of 15,000 marks was first advanced by Germany for this enterprise but the "Gazette des Ardennes," the daily circulation of which soon exceeded 175,000 copies, gradually possessed its autonomous budget and by June 30, 1918, it had realized a profit of 813,651 marks and possessed, moreover, a reserve fund of 560,000 marks at the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Schmitz, who was a drummer in civil life, did not possess any editorial aptitudes. He therefore obtained the services of a certain Caspair, a librarian, who was teacher at the Bayer factory of chemical products, and of Teshemacher, librarian at Trèves, and a special protégé of Cardinal Hartman.

The first number of the "Gazette des Ardennes" was very coolly welcomed and only 4000 copies were sold. At this juncture Major Nicolai, who was chief of the German services of information, corresponded with the Foreign Office in Berlin, who warmly recommended to him, as editor of the "Gazette des Ardennes" a certain Prevôt, an Alsatian, former director of the "Express of Mulhouse," Paris correspondent of several foreign papers, and at that epoch contributor to the "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten." Mr. Prevôt agreed to devote his activity to the development of the "Gazette des Ardennes," which he considered to be "a patriotic and humanitarian task."

Circulation Increased

In order to increase the circulation of this disguised German organ, Prevôt conceived the idea of publishing, thanks to the help furnished by the Kommandatur, lists of prisoners interned in Germany, of French soldiers who passed away in German hospitals, and of the French casualties in the Dardanelles. The expected effect was soon forthcoming; people craving for news of their sons, husbands, or brothers bought the insidious little paper, whose demoralizing influence thus soon accomplished its inevitable effect.

Encouraged by this success, Prevôt created a special rubric in the body of the paper containing information on the life of the Ardennes region and of the neighboring districts; novelettes and short stories were also published as well as the daily prices of the different marketable products. Soon the daily circulation of the Gazette reached 175,000 copies.

The directive spirit of the "Gazette des Ardennes", was, without doubt,



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Captain Salanson

the general staff, by whose care large bundles of the paper were sent into the French trenches and into neutral countries. The reporter of the trial, Captain Salanson, recognizes no less than eight distinct campaigns dictated to Prevôt by the "General-Stab," and traces them briefly as follows in his interesting report.

Campaign Against Hatred

The first campaign undertaken at the instigation of the Germans was a campaign against hatred. In the different articles it published, the Gazette strove to prove to the populations of the invaded districts that the German Nation was a victim of fatality and irresponsible of the world catastrophe. Therefore the Gazette sought, by insidiously worded articles, to prove that the Germans were not more contemptible than any other nation, and that the French, both soldiers and civilians, should treat their German oppressors with the greatest kindness and humanity!

The campaign undertaken by the "Gazette des Ardennes" against the morals of the poilus is no less apparent, from the information gathered in the course of the inquiry by the reporter, as the articles published all tended to prove to the French soldier that whilst he was doing his duty those he had left behind, be they his wife or children, were leading a scandalous life. Other articles affirmed that employers were systematically exploiting their workmen and the Gazette thus strove to arouse bitter-



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The government commissioner

ness and discontent in the hearts of its readers.

The reporter further notes that the Gazette led a systematic campaign against the leaders of French patriotism, to whatever political party they might belong—such as Barrès, Daudet, Hervé, etc.—whilst repeated attacks were made against the French press, and especially such reactionary papers as the "Temps," the "Echo de Paris," the "Figaro," which were often ridiculed by the German-paid contributors of the Gazette. Moreover, the German organ did not cease to demand the abolition of French censorship, and led a violent and carefully prepared attack against the economic after-war, demonstrating that with the high cost of living it would be almost impossible to resume commercial relations with Germany. England was also, unavoidably, the "bête noire" of the Gazette, which declared that Britain was solely responsible for the war, and would be the only power to derive any advantage from peace. From its foundation until its suppression, the "Gazette des Ardennes" did not cease to make a campaign in favor of peace, and strove by all means to persuade the populations of the invaded regions of the necessity of obtaining a peace of conciliation.

Such are the leading campaigns attributed to this paper, financed and directed by Germans on French soil, and to the articles numerous Frenchmen and women consented to write for more or less generous remuneration from the oppressors and the enemies of their people.

REDUCING SCHOOL PUNISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—New regulations for administering corporal punishment in the schools are under consideration by the Toronto Board of Education. Principals are asked to use every endeavor to reduce all forms of punishment to the minimum compatible with the welfare of the pupils and the school, and are not to inflict or allow corporal punishment until every other method has been given a trial. Teachers are told that frequent use of the "strap" will be regarded as a sign of his or her own inefficiency.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At yesterday's session of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union convention here, enforcement of the prohibition law was urged as a part of the Americanization program being formulated by the union. A campaign to get 1,000,000 members to assist in the work will be launched, it was announced.

PROPOSED "TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE"

National Research Council Announces Plan for Wholesale Surveys of the Public Schools of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The latest drive in the campaign of physical scientists for complete control of the public schools is being directed by the National Research Council, which announces a project to apply to school children "intelligence tests," based on the "mental tests" employed in the army during the war. In the words of the statement issued by the executive secretary:

"This carefully worked out program for group tests will make it possible and practicable to make wholesale surveys of schools annually, or semi-annually, so that grade classification and individual educational treatment can be adjusted with desirable frequency. It is expected that the methods will be ready to be published for general use early in 1920."

The plan is not new, but a great expansion of it is contemplated.

"Such intelligence tests have been used in schools for some time on individual children," says the statement, "but the new plan provides for handling them in groups, even whole class rooms at a time. The committee selected about 20 tests for careful trial. This trial was made on 5000 children. As a result the committee has been able to select from the tests two series which seem to be the most satisfactory, and these will now be tried on several thousand more children, in order that they may be further perfected before they are finally offered to the teachers of the country for use."

Question of Authority

The question naturally arises, Whence comes the authority for this assumption of authority over the well-being of all the school children of the United States? Perhaps in anticipation of the inquiry, the secretary incloses with his announcement a reprint of an article published in The Nation's Business for November, which gives some account of the National Research Council.

The council, one learns, is organized primarily as a permanently constituted part of the National Academy of Sciences. The congressional charter of the academy provides that "the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art."

The academy in April, 1916, offered its services to President Wilson, who, in turn, asked it to organize the scientific and technical resources of the country in the broadest and most effective manner, says the article, and as a result, "fortified by its charter, it took steps which soon led to the establishment of the National Research Council, without seeking additional authority."

On May 11, 1918, the President issued an executive order, "which serves to supplement the charter of the academy and constitutes a request for the permanent exercise of such functions as the National Research Council has been able to render."

Executive Order Quoted

The executive order is quoted as follows:

"In general, to stimulate research in the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences, and in the application of these sciences to engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other useful arts, with the object of increasing knowledge, of strengthening the national defense, and of contributing in other ways to the public welfare.

"To survey the larger possibilities of science, to formulate comprehensive projects of research, and to develop effective means of utilizing the scientific and technical resources of the country for dealing with these projects.

"To promote cooperation in research, at home and abroad, in order to secure concentration of effort, minimize duplication, and stimulate progress; but in all cooperative undertakings to give encouragement to individual initiative, as fundamentally important to the advancement of science.

"To serve as a means of bringing American and foreign investigators into active cooperation with the scientific and technical services of the War and Navy departments and with those of the civil branches of the government.

"To direct the attention of scientific and technical investigators to the present importance of military and industrial problems in connection with the war, and to aid in the solution of these problems by organizing specific researches.

"To gather and collate scientific and technical information at home and abroad, in cooperation with governmental and other agencies, and to render such information available to duly accredited persons."

This apparently is the only authority possessed by the council, which purposes now to establish so elaborate a system of mental autocracy in the schools of the United States.

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Tailored Skirts of the smartest domino plaids in solid colors, navy or black, showing a hairline square in two-tone weave. This model is side plaited, the plaits stitched from the broad belt to the hip, in very attractive effect.

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New sports and plaited styles, side and box plaits, made of Scotch tweeds in high colors, including golden brown and blue and green mixtures. Also broken plaids in navy, brown and purple.

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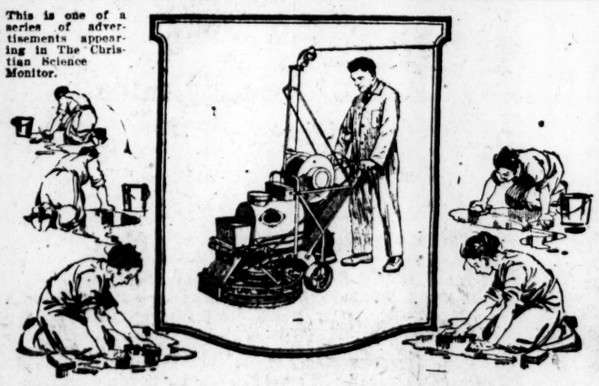
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We do give to formal dress an affectionate smoothness that's a quiet relish rather than something interrupting.

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AS MR. HUGHES SEES 'WHITE AUSTRALIA'

Prime Minister Says That International Control in Pacific Would Mean Demolition of White Australian Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—While the Peace Treaty passed without difficulty through both houses of the federal Parliament, the Labor Party was by no means unanimous in supporting it, and the Extremists differed somewhat from the views put forward by Mr. Tudor, leader of the federal Labor Party.

Speaking in the House of Representatives, Mr. Tudor expressed approval of the opportunity to discuss the Treaty, but said that 90 per cent of the people of Australia were more concerned with the cost of living than with any other question and the other 10 per cent were concerned with the possibility of another war breaking out and the opportunity of making more money. It had been stated, said Mr. Tudor, that he would speak on the Peace Treaty on behalf of the Opposition. Every member of the Party, however, would speak for himself as it was not a party matter.

Registration of Treaties

"If the Treaty and the League of Nations guarantee the peace of the world," continued the Labor leader, "the Peace Conference will have done good work, but if, after all the work, there are to be other wars, the covenant will not be worth the paper it is written on. I regret that there is nothing in the Treaty to compel the reduction of armaments by other nations than Germany. The League of Nations should be adopted that the world may in future escape the horrors of the recent war. The League should pledge itself to the abolition of conscription and of militarism. Not only should all treaties entered into by the nations in the League be registered and published, but all secret treaties existing and entered into during the war should be handed over to the League. If the League is to have any real effect it must be aware of all such understandings."

Labor and Peace by Negotiation

Referring to President Wilson's fourteen points, which had been severely criticized by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, in connection with their effect upon Australia's war debt, Mr. Tudor said that the Labor Party had been charged during the war with having been in favor of peace by negotiation. He admitted that it was so; President Wilson's fourteen points had been of advantage in bringing the war to an early termination and now that there was peace by negotiation there were many willing to applaud it. What the Labor Party proposed in the way of peace terms in 1917 had not been far wrong.

Mr. Tudor said that the clause in the Peace Treaty regarding the protection of France against Germany made him wonder whether Australia would not be compelled to enter into the field of conflict. If not, and the Commonwealth was still to remain a signatory of the Treaty, where was the necessity for the clause.

Mr. Catts (Labor representative from New South Wales) said that Australia was in an infinitely worse position now strategically than at the outbreak of the war, and the burden cast on it and its international difficulty were alike serious. The peaceful waters of the Pacific had been turned into a boiling caldron.

Island Stepping Stones

"Australian forces went to New Guinea," continued Mr. Catts, "and after a few days' fighting the German Governor at Rabaul surrendered the whole of the German possessions administered from Rabaul—New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Marshall, Caroline, and Ladrone islands. Then came the announcement that Japan had occupied Yap in the Carolines, territories that had been surrendered to Australia. On October 12 the Japanese Foreign Office stated that it was intended to relinquish the Marshall and Caroline islands to Britain at an early date. On October 22 the Japanese Minister stated that the balance of the islands north of the Equator had been occupied by Japan. On October 19 there was a statement by the Minister for Defense in Australia that the Commonwealth was ready to administer affairs in those groups which had been administered from Rabaul. These islands are now stepping stones from Yokohama to Rabaul with not more than 500 miles between the steps—not 24 hours' sail between any one of the stages from Japanese soil to Rabaul. Australia has taken her frontiers northward to German New Guinea, and now the backdoor of one country and the front door of the other abut upon each other. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Fisher (then Prime Minister of Australia) could not have made any pact in regard to these islands in 1915 without Mr. Hughes being aware of it. Apparently the British Government, when pressed by Japan in 1915, consulted Mr. Fisher regarding the islands and he agreed to the arrangement.

"I am making a fuss," declared Mr. Catts, "because the settlement brings the frontiers of Japan 3000 miles nearer to Australia. The Prime Minister turned down the American scheme for internationalizing these islands, and thereby Mr. Hughes made the longest and most disastrous step toward breaking down the 'white Australian' policy that had ever been taken."

T. J. Ryan, Labor Premier of Queensland, who is about to enter the federal arena and is expected to be the next leader of the federal Labor Party, declared in a press statement that he could not find anything substantial in any of Mr. Hughes' speeches in regard to Australia's policy for the future.

Mr. Hughes Replies

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, replied to the critics of the Treaty when speaking in the House of Representatives. He said in part, "Mr. Catts is reported to have said that I was in some measure censurable for the retention of the Marshall and Caroline Islands by the Japanese, and that it would have been better to have had international control over the whole of the islands in the Pacific. When I was sent to represent the Commonwealth in England in 1916, I went as the Prime Minister of a Labor Government, instructed by a Labor Government and a Labor Party. When I came back from England I made my report to that party, and subsequently to a secret session of both Houses. I remember the meeting of the Cabinet at which I first made my report. Mr. Tudor, Mr. Higgs and Senator Gardiner were present. I gave an account of my stewardship, and explained what had been done in relation to this matter, and I do not think I have ever received a more cordial or more flattering reception than I received then, or had a more whole-hearted indorsement of anything I had done. Then I went to the party meeting and told them a great deal about these islands. Honorable members will remember that at the secret session of the two Houses I dwelt at considerable length on the Japanese question and with the position of these islands.

"When I went to England in 1918," continued Mr. Hughes, "I explained the position to my then government. I made exactly the same kind of protest then as I made in 1916, and in a memorandum from Mr. Bonar Law, then British Secretary of State, occurred the words 'Mr. Hughes had only acquiesced in that which was already done.' For whatever had been done prior to that with regard to the allocation of these islands I am not responsible nor is Australia responsible. What was done was by an outside authority, and we had to accept it."

International Control Defined

Analyzing Mr. Catts' contention that the Pacific Islands should have been internationalized, Mr. Hughes said: "What does international control mean in relation to immigration, in relation to trade, and in relation to navigation? This is the only country in the world that has carried the 'White Australian' policy to the lengths to which we have gone. It is true that in the western states of America their outlook does not differ materially from ours. But their laws are very different. Perhaps members are not aware that international control, so far as it can be tested by appeal to a concrete fact, shows this, that in the League of Nations Commission, when the question of equality of racial treatment was considered, an overwhelming majority was recorded against us on the last and crucial vote. Nothing is surer in this world than that international control would mean the complete demolition of the White Australian policy.

"Do you realize that we are 5,000,000 people," exclaimed the Prime Minister, "and that we say to the whole world 'You shall not come in here'—into a country capable of holding 200,000,000 people. You cannot expect people who do not understand our ideals and our conditions to support that attitude. Then you have to consider the open-door policy, which is a sine quâ non of the mandates of the second and third classes. If we had the open door, where would be our trade? How would we protect ourselves? It would be impossible. And what about navigation? It is of vital importance to us that the ships trading to these islands should fly our flag and give employment to our seamen. Under international control that would not be so."

Touching again on the responsibility for consenting to the arrangement with Japan in regard to the islands, Mr. Hughes said: "Do not forget that we fought for our position as a matter of life and death in regard to the islands, and every government to which I have belonged took the same view; but we were told by the British Government, upon whose shoulders rested a crushing weight of responsibility, to act in a certain way, and we acted in that way. At any rate, whatever blame there is, if there is to be any blame for the action, rests upon the shoulders of all members of both sides of the House at the time. Every member understood the position thoroughly. They heard it from my own lips. I stated it clearly and emphasized it over and over again."

Following the debate the motion for the ratification of the Treaty and the motion for the ratification of the Anglo-American Treaty for the Protection of France was agreed to without a division.

HIGHER PAY WOULD GET GOOD TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—That the teaching profession should be better paid, if teachers worthy of their calling are to be attracted to it, was the statement made by Dr. A. M. Scott before several hundred Alberta educators who were gathered in Calgary to hear Dr. Scott's exhaustive report of the Educational Congress recently held in Winnipeg. The matter of adequate remuneration for teachers grew out of Dr. Scott's final summing up of his report, in which he said that the whole responsibility of character education should not be borne by the teachers and preachers alone while the business man was left free to go on making money by fair means or foul. It had recently been brought to his attention, Dr. Scott stated, that the manager of a local café had made a profit of $15,000 in the past year and in talking the matter over with a business man, he had been told that the café manager's time was worth $5000 a year at least, and that a reasonable profit on his investment would probably bring the total up to $15,000, which was only fair. Dr. Scott thought that if he had told the same business man that a high school principal's time was worth what he said the café manager should receive, he would have immediately disagreed with him, yet the principal was bearing more of the community's burden and was a more valuable citizen than the café manager. "A more equal distribution is what we have to have," said Dr. Scott. "A man can be paid $10,000 for managing two shoe stores, as shown in the recent investigation, yet the public underpays us to give their children high ideals."

ROAD PROPOSED TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Merchants Association Committee Recommends Recognition by Both Sides of the Need to Work for National Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That employers must be the leaders in applying sound ideas to the improvement of industrial relations is declared in a report by the Merchants Association's industrial committee, which finds that three features which retard the proper evolution of industrial relations are a shortsighted determination too often found on the part of employers and employees to get maximum results without consideration by either of the interests of the other or of the public; lack of understanding and of mutual confidence of employers and employees, and the law of supply and demand as the determining factor in fixing wages and conditions of employment.

The committee recommends as remedies the recognition by both employers and employees that the determination to achieve national prosperity, rather than to enforce maximum selfish returns, should be the controlling motive in industry; the establishment of a recognized and permanent method of conference between employer and employee, and limitation of the economic law of supply and demand, as a basis of labor policy, by the utilization of a more humane doctrine.

The committee recommends immediate acknowledgment that all wage earners, skilled and unskilled, in return for a fair day's work, have the right to a living wage sufficient to insure them and their families the opportunity to live in comfort in accord with the concepts and standards of American life, and that the continuity of employment at normal wages should be maintained up to a point where permanent prosperity and stability of the business, rather than immediate profits, would be endangered thereby. Any plan of profit-sharing or participation in management must have the unqualified approval of both employer and employees, the committee believes.

The committee recommends further that the Merchants Association make a special appeal to its members and to employers generally to realize that the employment function in management is not second, in either importance or complexity, to any phase of business activity; to study problems of industrial relations and development of a proper labor policy and to put the relations between employees and management under direct supervision of a trained member of the firm.

FOLLY OF DIRECT ACTION ASSERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The constructive forces of trades unionism in the United States are convinced that direct action cannot lead to permanent success, and therefore they find satisfaction in the failure of the direct actionists in England to secure a definite decision in favor of their policy, according to a statement by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Once the policy of direct action is embarked on by any body large enough to exert a justified influence in the affairs of the country," says Mr. Gompers in a pronunciamento now circulating among labor unions, "the political structure is brought face to face with a situation which may lead to consequences of reaction of the most critical character."

HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis taxpayers voted to increase the school taxes from 60 cents to 75 cents on each $100 property valuation. The money will be used primarily to increase the salaries of grade teachers to a living wage. The money will not be available, however, until January, 1921.

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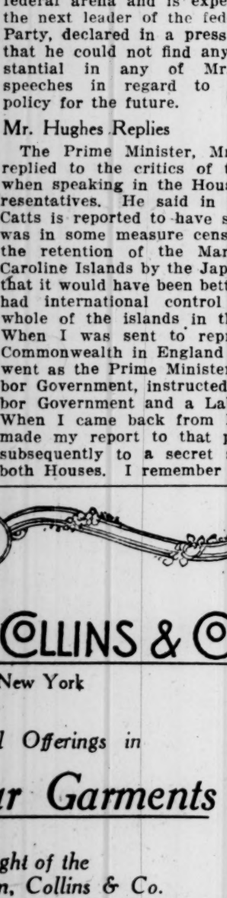
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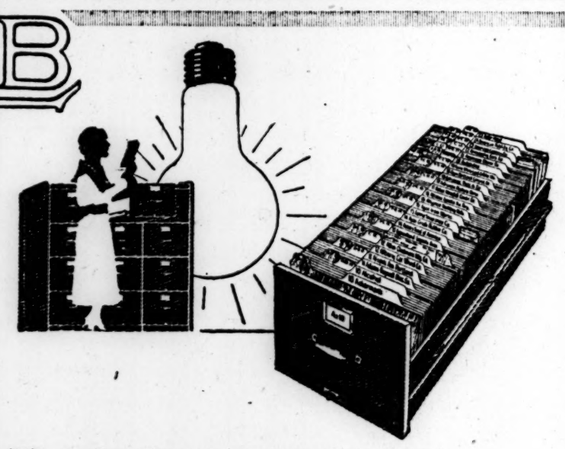
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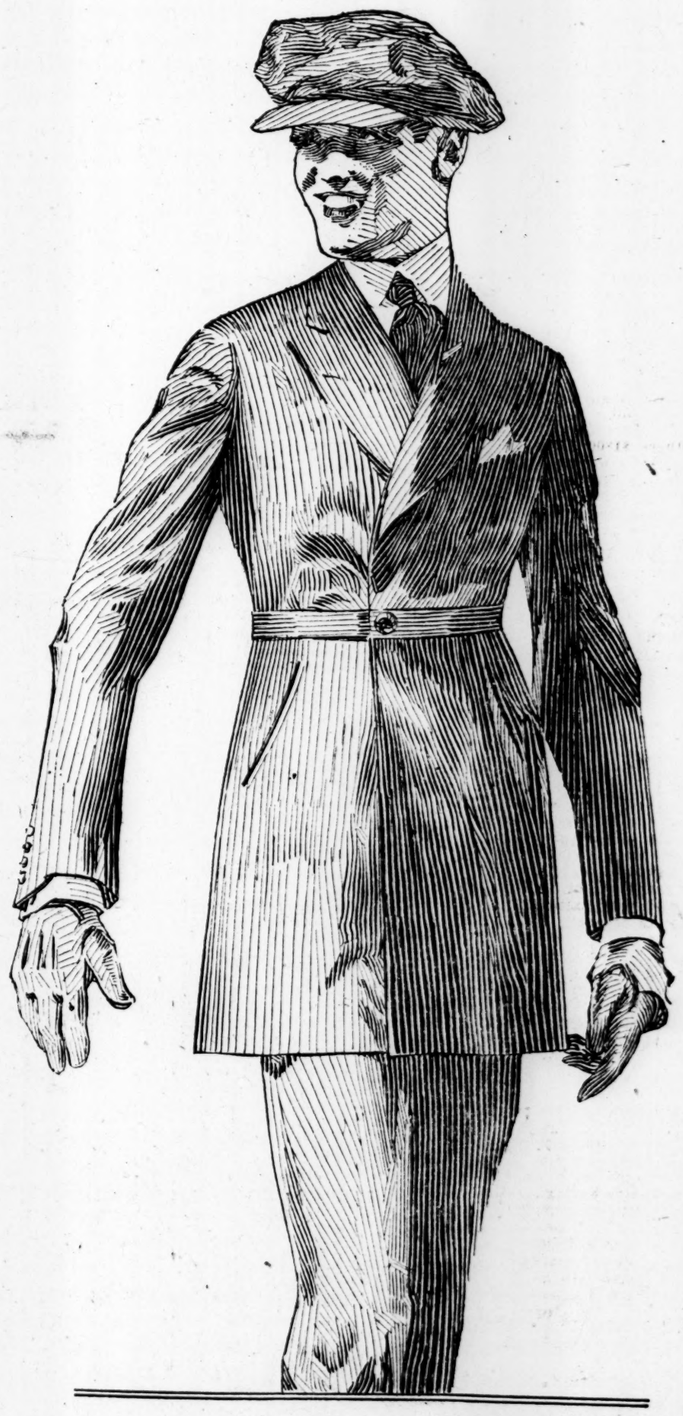
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FRENCH MILITARY TACTICS EXPLAINED

Former Minister of War Proves German Machine Guns Instead of French Parliamentarians Halted the Offensive in 1917

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—For over two years it has been affirmed, both in foreign and in French newspapers, that the French offensive of April 16, 1917, on the western front, was stopped by Paul Painlevé, then Minister of War, on the demand of several parliamentarians then visiting the front, just as the most brilliant results were being obtained. Mr. Painlevé denied it repeatedly, but the story continued to circulate, evidently for political purposes in the next elections.

In order to give the truth regarding this rumor, now that the war is over, Mr. Painlevé insisted upon discussing the question in the French Chamber on October 10, and as this was agreed to he was able to relate all that had passed. The recital was singularly touching and caused those present to recall their ardent hopes and cruel disappointments during the war. It was agreed only after a long discussion that the whole business could be spoken about openly and the necessary documents published, on account of the necessity for obtaining the consent of the foreign governments involved; but it was ultimately agreed to omit from the printed record all documents involving foreign powers until their consent is obtained.

Aristide Briand, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs, also took part in the discussion, as he had been subjected to partisan attacks along with Mr. Painlevé for stopping the offensive, and he showed how he could not disclose confidential diplomatic notes to defend himself and his confrères.

Attack Failed

Mr. Painlevé said that he had been repeatedly accused of stopping the offensive of April 16, 1917, because of pressure brought to bear on him by a dozen parliamentarians who had lost their heads at the sight of a battlefield; as a matter of fact no political intervention had been necessary to arrest the offensive for the good reason that it had been stopped by the strength of the German positions. Mr. Painlevé then continued: "It was on April 16, 1917, that the great spring offensive began. You know its aim was to burst through the four lines of the enemy's positions in 48 hours, dislocate the German forces and reach the Meuse. Now at the end of the first week our offensive was broken in many places on the first lines of the enemy's positions, and during this week no intervention of the government in any form influenced military events, the general-in-chief conducting them entirely according to his own will. Our offensive expired because it was broken by the German machine guns, and if we managed to get through on one point, it was because at this place we fell into a trap laid for us by the enemy who knew the plan of attack of a great part of the fifth army.

"The superior command knew of this grave incident when it took place, while the government was in ignorance of it. The plan of the offensive had been taken from a sergeant by the enemy before Sapigneul in the following manner: During all the month of April, in order to increase the enthusiasm of our troops, plans had been given to the colonels and lieutenant colonels of the projected operations, which they were allowed to speak of to their men. A commandant who possessed this plan, fearing he might be captured, gave it to a sergeant who unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy at Sapigneul." At this point astonishment was expressed in the Chamber that the superior command had not changed its plans after learning of their loss.

Insufficient Preparation

Mr. Painlevé continued by reading the report of Henry Berenguer, who is not prejudiced in any way against the great chiefs, and who attributed the stopping of the offensive to three causes: the defects of preparation, the uncertainty of the weather, and the incident of Sapigneul. Mr. Painlevé then said: "The preliminary bombardment had not destroyed the nests of enemy machine guns and it was a sad day for our troops. In two days we had only advanced 500 meters when we should have gained 12 kilometers. Where was the need of 12 parliamentarians to stop the offensive? These parliamentarians who were with the fifth army, and who were accused of having been seized with panic, were Abel Ferry, Georges Clemenceau, Paul Doumer, Mr. Aubriot, Pierre Renaudel, Mr. Breton, and a few others, and these are the men who had never seen a battlefield!" said Mr. Painlevé with an irony which was appreciated by the whole Chamber.

While he was about it, Mr. Painlevé also destroyed a legend which had its origin in Parliament itself, concerning Gen. C. M. E. Mangin, who had been called at that time in the Chamber the "Grinder of the Blacks," because it was said he "pitilessly sent his colonial colored troops over the top without any hope of winning. He showed that General Mangin protested indignantly against the idea that any orders should have been necessary to cause him to stop a useless hecatomb.

Serious Losses

It was then shown that after April 29, 1917, General Nivelle wished to undertake a new offensive comprising the taking of Brimont, but this did not take place because General Pétain declared that Brimont would be taken one day and lost again the next. Concerning the losses resulting from the spring offensive, Mr. Painlevé showed that far from having exaggerated the number, he had really been much under the true figure, for in place of 25,000 which he announced, the actual number including the missing was 34,000. The former Minister of War was warmly applauded when after having recalled that it was he who had named Marshal Pétain and Marshal Foch, he concluded with these words: "During two years I have suffered in silence, whilst I was called a liar and traitor to my country, now there is an end of this falsehood."

The Chamber then proceeded to pass the following resolution: "The Chamber resolves that the reports of its secret committees shall be published; but such documents as foreign diplomatic notes shall be placed by the Commission of External Affairs before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will take all necessary precautions to obtain the consent of the governments concerned, for the publication of these notes." In this way the truth about this important action has now been made public and the vague rumors ended, and with the publication of the secret reports and diplomatic notes, the true history of the great offensive of April 16, 1917, will be given to the world.

A WORLD CENTER OF COMMERCE IS FORMED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France — The International Institute of Commerce, the foundation of which had been decided upon by the fourth plenary session of the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, held in Brussels on May 21, 1919, has been definitely formed. The statutes of the organization were drawn up during the recent meetings of the conference in Paris.

The institute proposes to centralize, to coordinate, and to publish all information concerning commercial legislation and statistics, as well as commercial treaties. Two international offices will be created within the institution with these ends in view. The first will be charged with establishing, in addition to the commercial statistics published by each country, statistics based upon a common nomenclature, grouping, within a limited number of categories, imported and exported goods with indications of their value and weight. The second office will be charged with the translation and publication of the commercial treaties and laws of the different states, as well as any subsequent modifications of the same.

Thus the world's commerce will dispose of an invaluable fund of information. The International Institute of Commerce is under the high patronage of the King of the Belgians and the direction of the permanent office of the International Conference of Commerce.

The City of Brussels will place Egmont Palace at its disposal, and Belgium will thus become the center of the commercial legislation of the world as a proof of the Allies' gratitude for her noble loyalty during the war.

SPANISH KING MAY VISIT ARGENTINA

Closer Intimacy With South American Republics Is Hoped From King Alfonso's Proposed Journey Next Spring

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—A beginning has been decided upon in connection with what wise men agree is the most important feature of all Spanish schemes and ideas for the future. It was announced—unofficially—that King Alfonso, in pursuance of his new series of activities in regard to foreign affairs, would soon pay his long-promised visit to South America.

This is a big affair in more ways than one. To begin with, is it not a thing to strike sharp upon the imagination, that now, for the first time after Spain, through errors of her kings and their upholders, had lost this vast and incomparable land, almost a world in itself, which her brave and daring adventurers had found and her colonists had built up, a King of Spain visits it again, becomes the guest for the first time in Spanish history of the great republics that have established themselves in place of the old Spanish colonies?

Ties Not Weakening

This South American world is still marked with Spain; in the last few years there have been many signs that the tie is not weakening, but that, on the contrary, at a period when world relationships are being cast afresh, the Spaniards of the peninsula and of America would knit themselves more closely together for their economic and intellectual benefits. In Spain this tendency has been very marked, but there has not been enough driving force behind the ideals. In South America there has been sincerity and action, but the people of Argentina, for the most part, have been too busy to concentrate on the ideal.

The announcement has been made that King Alfonso will visit South America in the spring of next year. Such a visit was originally projected for the late part of 1914, but then came the war and overturned all existing plans. During the last five years the King, in various interviews and public statements, has continually expressed his regret that circumstances had not permitted him to make this visit and he has always said that when peace came he would go to South America as arranged. He is, therefore, in a manner, pledged to the visit, and though the announcement—not official at the moment, but stated in the newspapers and apparently with authority—causes pleasure, it is not a surprise. It is more or less inevitable, as one might say.

Campaign for Closer Intimacy

And during these five years a campaign has been steadily pursued in the more serious Spanish newspapers for effecting a closer political and economic intimacy with the South American republics, such as would serve both sides well in the new world reconstruction.

Among the personal factors it must be said that nobody has done better work for the encouragement of the great object in view than Dr. Avellaneda, the Argentine Ambassador, who rightly became the first such ambassador when the Ministry of the Republic was raised to the rank of embassy during the period of the war—the Spanish Ministry at Buenos Aires being likewise raised—this being one of the most significant circumstances of the time.

Significance of Decision

But there is far more behind this affair and the interesting and encouraging decision than appears on the surface, and the significance to be attached to the decision made during the period when Joaquin Sanchez de Toca is Prime Minister may not be appreciated by any except those in the inner circle. It may be assumed that the Premier has pressed it on, and whether he is Premier or not at the time that the King becomes the guest of the republics, there is a strong argument for his being in some high position of governmental authority and perhaps making the visit in the company of His Majesty as he might desire to do.

The fact is that there is no man in Spain who has a better knowledge and understanding of South America than Mr. Sanchez de Toca, and none with anything like such a good appreciation of the problems that are set as between it and Spain. He has the practical view, too, and he has gathered it not from books, or the statements of others, still less from the utterances of politicians which are no use in the formation of a Spanish South American policy. He himself has done what very few Spanish politicians have done, that is to say he has made it his business on more than one occasion to pay a personal visit to South America and make the closest possible study of the situation and the possibilities in the only place where it can advantageously be made.

International Policy Required

"It is undeniable," says a good authority, "that only by interpreting the social and political phenomena of those republics in accordance with a strictly exact criterion can Spain reach a frank understanding with them. And it must be borne in mind that an effective approximation will never be reached if the feeling is not established in South America that Spain has understood her at last. It is necessary to 'feel' and to 'know' in order to understand her, and the only Spaniard of consequence who understands her is Mr. Sanchez de Toca. It is, then, the duty of the head of the present government to initiate a definite international policy, embracing a truly intellectual feeling."

He pointed out that the question of Hispano-Americanism had not been cultivated in intellectual spheres in preceding generations, but the time had come for a change. Day by day ideas passed through the customs beyond the seas, just as much as boxes of raisins. Along with Spanish merchandise the "ideologies" of a strong, healthy, and wise Spain ought to enter into South America. Diplomatic and consular representation needed to be transformed, and there should be an interchange of intellectual, technical, political, and other missions. A new system, he said, should therefore be initiated by Mr. Sanchez de Toca, and it should be followed resolutely by his successors.

The decision as to the King's visit is likely to give a great stimulus to the South American movement in Spain, and some interesting developments may be expected.

FEDERATIONS MAY COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Federation of Women's Institutes meeting here in conference recently, resolved that "we enter into an alliance with Great Britain, and that we lay the matter of an international federation before British Women's Institutes, asking them to cooperate with Canada."

EMANCIPATION BILL FOR BRITISH WOMEN

Campaign Was Organized by Women to Induce Government to Reintroduce the Shelved Sex Disqualification Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — It is doubtless due in a large measure to the work of women's societies in organizing a campaign in order to induce the government to bring in the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill that the measure has now been considered by the House of Lords. It will be remembered that on the closing day of the last session the bill was shelved, although introduced by the government itself. Indeed, the whole history of this measure is curiously interesting, and therefore may be worth recalling.

At the general election, Mr. Lloyd George stated that if the Coalition Party were returned to power it would "remove all existing inequalities in the law as between men and women." But when the Women's Emancipation Bill was introduced by the Labor Party the government displayed great hostility, particularly in regard to the clause which provided for the enfranchisement of women under 30. It succeeded, nevertheless, in passing through all its stages in the House of Commons; and if it had reached the statute book would have placed the sexes on an equal footing in regard to the professions, public functions, and services, as well as the franchise. It would also have given peeresses in their own right a seat in the House of Lords.

Government Overtures

The government, perceiving the popularity of the measure, made certain overtures to its supporters in Parliament and to the women's societies: If they would agree to its withdrawal another bill would be introduced, embodying practically all the clauses in that which was then before the House, with the exception of the suffrage clause. This offer met with no consideration even from the government's own party. Member after member of the Coalition declared openly that he was bound in honor to vote for the bill as it stood, pledges to that effect having been given to the constituents. And notwithstanding all the effects of the government whips, the bill passed its final stage in the Commons on July 4 with a substantial majority. It was not, however, so successful in the upper chamber.

Before the Women's Emancipation Bill could be brought into the House of Lords the government introduced a measure of its own, namely, the Sex Disqualification Removal Bill, the principal clause of which is as follows:

"A person shall not be disqualified by sex from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated society (whether incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise), and a person shall not be exempted by sex from the liability to serve as a juror: Provided that:

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this section, His Majesty may, by order in council, authorize regulations to be made prescribing the mode of admission of women to the civil service of His Majesty, and the conditions on which women admitted to that service may be appointed to posts therein, and providing for the exclusion of women from admission to any branch of the civil service in any of His Majesty's possessions, or in any foreign country; and

"(b) Any judge, chairman of quarter sessions, recorder, or other person before whom the case is heard may, at his discretion, or on application made by or on behalf of the parties (including in criminal cases the prosecution and the accused) or any of them, or at his own instance, make an order that having regard to the nature of the case and the evidence to be given, the jury shall be composed of men only, or of women only, as the case may require, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of that case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption."

New Restrictions

It will be seen, therefore, that while nominally opening the public services and professions to women, it provides for the creation of new restrictions to be placed upon their admission. And even a part of the bill which dealt with peeresses in their own rights did not propose to give a seat in the House of Lords to any of the 20 (2 of them minors) that now exist. It related merely to the future and read thus:

"His Majesty may include in the letters patent for the creation of a peer of the United Kingdom a provision to the effect that where the holder of the peerage is a woman, she shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to a seat, place, and voice in the House of Lords."

At a later stage the peeresses were removed altogether, and the bill consisted practically of one clause when it reached the Commons. While it was still before the Lords, a deputation representing the principal women's organizations of the whole country waited upon the Lord Chancellor and the Leader of the House of Commons, in order to press for the removal of the limitations imposed by the bill. The deputation was favorably received, and informed that the government would be prepared specially to consider amendments dealing with the admission of women to the higher grades of the civil service.

Drastic Amendments

When the bill arrived at the House of Commons, however, it was discovered that weighty champions of the original measure were prepared to move drastic amendments that would completely change and make it as much like the Women's Emancipation Bill as possible. And it was also obvious that their efforts would receive the support of a large number of Coalition members as well as the whole of the Labor Party. Lord Robert Cecil had made himself responsible for an amendment dealing with franchise; and Maj. J. W. Hills, Sir Samuel Hoare, and other distinguished members of Parliament were devoting their attention to points connected with the civil service, etc. On August 14 the bill passed its second reading, the amendments being postponed to the following day.

On Friday, August 15, the House met at noon, and was to adjourn at 5 p. m. till the autumn. The women's bill was the third on the order paper, and the first was disposed of in half an hour. The second was an agreed measure. There was no opposition whatever. One government supporter after another spoke of it with enthusiasm. This went on till 4:30 p. m., when it was carried unanimously and without a division.

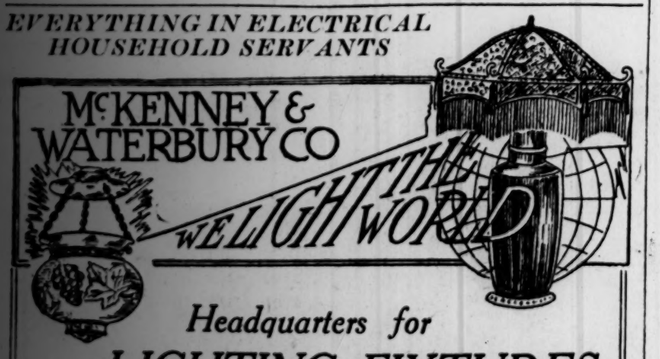
In the meantime, however, the empty front benches had begun to fill. And the Prime Minister, whose arduous and important duties but rarely, in these days, allow him to visit the legislative Chamber, suddenly appeared on the scene, while his motor car, packed with luggage, waited outside! When the agreed bill was disposed of and the time came to discuss the women's measure, amendments to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill were hurriedly sent down from the Lords. There was not time for both bills, so the question was put as to which should be taken. And, in spite of a scathing denunciation from Lord Robert Cecil, and indignant protests from other members that it was "the women's turn now," Mr. Lloyd George led his followers into the division lobby against the government's own measure, and the Sex Disqualification Removal Bill was shelved in favor of the Church Bill!

SUGAR RATIONING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis fair price committee has asked Attorney-General Palmer to confiscate all sugar and adopt a system of rationing like that in the coal industry.

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BLASCO IBANEZ
Author "Four Horsemen of Apocalypse," etc., in a Lecture (in Spanish)
The Spirit of the Four Horsemen
under auspices of El Club Espanol.
The lecturer will be accompanied by an interpreter, and the lecture will be entirely translated. Tickets $1.50 to 50c, plus war tax. At Box Office. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, N. Y.

SECRET TREATY OF LONDON CONDEMNED

Mr. Giolitti Declares That President Wilson and the Allies Are Not Entirely Responsible for the Fiume Difficulty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Since Italy went to war in May, 1915, the former dictator, Giovanni Giolitti, despite his four premierships and his control of Italian politics for the previous 12 years, had almost disappeared from public life, save for a rare appearance and an occasional three minutes' speech in the Chamber or an inaugural address at the Cuneo County Council, of which he is chairman. But his long speech to his old electors of the little Piedmontese town of Dronero—now merged in the bigger constituency of Cuneo—marks his definite reentry into active political controversy.

Mr. Giolitti has at last broken his long and self-imposed silence. He has made an apologia pro vita sua; he has defended his policy of neutrality in 1915; he has criticized severely the men—Antonio Salandra and Baron Sydney Sonnino—who made the war and negotiated the secret Treaty of London; and he has put forth a program of social and political reforms, which shows that he still looks forward to a further exercise of power, and perhaps of office.

Ministers Signed Away Fiume

The most important part of Mr. Giolitti's defense was his criticism of that much-discussed document, the secret Treaty of London. It has been too generally assumed in Italy that the entire fault for the Fiume difficulty rests upon President Wilson and the Allies. That is not Mr. Giolitti's opinion. He said: "Justice demands that the true responsibility should be fixed. That responsibility attaches, without doubt, to that Ministry (i. e., the Salandra-Sonnino Cabinet) which in the Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, signed the sad clause, in which it is expressly stated that Fiume should be given to the Croats. This renunciation, unjustifiable because made at a moment when the future Allies would have denied nothing to Italy, is the origin of the present grievous difficulties. No argument for the denial of Fiume to Italy could have been found by President Wilson so strong as the explicit adhesion of the Italian Government to its cession to the Croats."

No Reply Made

To this criticism Baron Sonnino has made no reply informing the public why neither in the treaty itself nor even in the negotiations preceding it did he ever claim Fiume, a city containing far more Italian inhabitants than any in Dalmatia, unless it be Zara. But this was not all. The speaker further criticized the secret treaty for its lack of attention to such vital matters as "freights, the supply of coal, grain, iron, and other materials lacking to Italy and indispensable for any but a very brief war." He added that no Italian Parliament nor even a Parliamentary Commission would have sanctioned so defective a treaty, and argued, therefore, strongly for the abolition of secret agreements binding the nation without its previous knowledge and consent.

"Before the war," he remarked, "the popular classes interested themselves almost exclusively in internal politics. Now, however, when 4,000,000 combatants have seen for three and a half years in the trenches and on the battlefields the terrible consequences that foreign policy may entail, they will no longer allow it to be carried on in mystery without having any influence upon it, while suffering its consequences more than any other class."

Opponent of Secret Diplomacy

Thus, Mr. Giolitti's name and authority are definitely added to the list of the opponents of secret diplomacy. For him the days of a Metternich are over, and it should no longer be the privilege of a few ministers, or even of one, to sign in secret a document which may involve the fate of millions unawares. It is objected by some of his critics that Mr. Giolitti should have let bygones be bygones and treated the history of the last five years as an old almanack. But his excuse would doubtless be that now that the war is over he was entitled to defend his action in 1915. Although he is not generally considered by so doing to have made out a good case for his policy of neutrality, he has certainly made a powerful criticism, from the Italian standpoint, of the Treaty of London, which looked almost exclusively at territorial acquisitions, yet even so neglected that city to the possession of which the Italians attach most importance, and paid little or no heed to economic questions which are the very sinews of war.

Mr. Giolitti alluded in his fiscal program to the necessity of taxation to remedy Italy's financial condition. The Nitti Cabinet is of the same opinion, and one of its projected measures is a forced loan upon all capital over 20,000 lire. As this measure will, if carried into execution, apply not only to Italians, but to all foreigners owning any property in Italy, it is desirable to inform the British and American public of its provisions. The loan will be redeemable in the year 2000, and will meanwhile yield 1 per cent. It will be progressive, beginning by taking 5 per cent of capitals between 20,000 lire and 100,000 lire, thence rising to 10 per cent on capitals up to 1,000,000 lire, and culminating in a tax of 40 per cent on fortunes of 100,000,000 lire and upward. It will apply to all forms of property, real and personal, including current accounts (based on the balance shown in the customer's pass book on July 1, 1919) and even household furniture and jewelry (calculated to represent 5 per cent of the owners' total estimated property).

Exemptions From Loan

There are, however, certain exemptions and allowances. Thus a man over 50 years of age or a woman over 40 is allowed to possess 25,000 lire free from the forced loan. The same privilege is extended to a husband for his wife and for each child, so long as the latter continues dependent upon him—and the boys are, by a liberal interpretation, assumed to be so dependent till they have reached the age of 25. Persons who have suffered losses by the war will enjoy similar advantages; and owners of real estate, who cannot realize their property easily, are allowed to pay their contributions to the loan in annual installments extending over four or, in some cases, eight years. Prompt payment, on the basis of "bis dat qui cito dat" (he gives twice who gives quickly), will have its reward in smaller payment, and there will be a considerable reduction for the patriotic taxpayer who decides to make the state a present of the money outright and relinquishes all claims to either the 1 per cent interest or the ultimate redemption of the loan in the year of Mr. Bellamy's famous novel. The penalties for making a false return are severe, as in England, involving a prosecution for perjury as well as a heavy fine.

The proposal is naturally the subject of considerable criticism, and one financial expert has already raised a note of warning with regard to taxing foreign capital. He points out that Italy, like the King of the Cappadocians in Horace, is "rich in labor but lacks money," and that it should, therefore, be the policy of her government to attract foreign and especially American capital, instead of frightening it away. There would seem to be a distinction to be drawn here between the foreign resident in Italy, who should, in justice, contribute to the taxes of the country which gives him hospitality, and the foreign investor living in his own country, who has shown his confidence in Italian securities by investing in them. That, however, is a matter for the Italian Government to decide.

MANY SCHEMES FOR HOUSING IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Important housing schemes are now under way in different parts of the Province of Quebec and everything of this kind is receiving the most careful consideration on the part of the Provincial Government. An order-in-council has been passed by the Quebec Cabinet granting a loan of $500,000 to the city of Sherbrooke, under the Quebec Housing Act. This sum will be used for the development in Sherbrooke of a model garden suburb, for about 200 families, especially for the proper housing of the employees of the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Company. This company has undertaken to build a $2,000,000 extension to its plant, providing the city of Sherbrooke will supply them with housing for their working force. Citizens of Sherbrooke are now organizing a housing company. A site of about 30 acres will be chosen.

The City Council of Three Rivers has passed a by-law requesting a housing loan of $1,000,000. Owing to the industrial expansion in Three Rivers, there is a shortage of good houses. In one section alone, at a recent local census, there were found 300 heads of families, boarding in different places, while their families had to be kept away in the country.

A garden suburb for at least 200 families is contemplated for the city of Hull. A suitable site of about 30 acres has now been chosen definitely. The survey and the plan of the site will be proceeded with immediately and building operations will be started next spring.

DEBATE ON PUNJAB COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. Chanda Moves in Legislative Council That Bill Be Held Over Till Findings of Commission Are Known

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—In the debate which followed Sir William Vincent's speech in the Legislative Council in defense of the Punjab Indemnity Act, a report of which recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Chanda moved that the bill he held over until the findings of the Punjab Commission were known. He urged that one condition of the declaration of martial law was that there should be a state of open rebellion in the country. He submitted that the government order restricting the publication of reports of occurrences in the Punjab in the newspapers had made it difficult to obtain definite information. He had read various reports of disturbances which had happened, endeavoring to show that they had not been serious enough to warrant the declaration of martial law, and that there had been no open rebellion.

State of Rebellion Denied

Pandit Malaviya, in a lengthy speech, also endeavored to prove that there had been no state of open rebellion in Punjab.

He gave a lengthy account of the events which led up to the firing on the crowd on April 13, and denying that there had been any acts of violence previous to the firing, asserted that the crowd might have been quietly dispersed. The Pandit's description of the destruction of railways as "the derailment of trains here and there" evoked laughter.

On the following day the Pandit recommenced his speech. He declared that in the provisions of the bill, the cases of persons who had unjustly suffered in the disturbances were not sufficiently covered. He read a telegram, sent by members of the Indian Association in Lahore, protesting against the statement made by Sir Umar Hayat Khan in the Council that the people of the Punjab did not desire an inquiry. In conclusion the Pandit submitted that by means of the government majority the Indemnity Bill could be passed, but he appealed to the Viceroy to stay his hand.

Mr. Thomson rose to reply to Pandit Malaviya. He proposed to confine himself to the allegations of maladministration during the time of martial law. In reply to the Pandit's allegations regarding the firing in Amritsar, that over a thousand casualties had occurred, and that 530 of these had been traced, Mr. Thomson said that the Punjab Government had invited in a proclamation all persons who had information of casualties to come forward. This proclamation had been widely circulated and had resulted in the compilation of a total of 291. With regard to the affair in the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, a speaker, having recognized an inspector, made an inflammatory speech and incited his hearers to attack the inspector. There was no justification for the statement, made by the Pandit, that the inspector had incurred the resentment of the crowd.

Allegations of Indignities

Dealing with allegations of indignities to which Indians had been subjected by confinement in a racquet court, he drew attention to the fact, that as a result of the excesses of the crowds, English women and children had had to undergo similar discomforts by confinement in the fort. The case of certain boys who were said to have been flogged at Kasur was true. The boys had committed an offense and were caned by their headmasters or a military officer.

Mr. Thomson referred to the alleged false imprisonment of persons who had afterward pleaded guilty. In regard to the burning in effigy of the King-Emperor, the Punjab Government had made an inquiry and a report had been received showing that there was no reason to doubt the correctness of the finding of the court which had tried the case. He submitted that the allegations of the Pandit displayed a power of credulity which demonstrated that no confidence could be placed in his political understanding.

Government's Hesitation Regretted

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that the telegram from the Indian Association was an attempt of one or two to speak on behalf of the other 99 per cent. He himself thought the Indemnity Bill should have been brought in before. He gave a description of what had occurred to prove that a dangerous situation had arisen. He regretted that the Punjab Government had hesitated to take action when first advised to do so. Nothing serious had happened in Lahore simply because a large number of troops had been there and evildoers had been powerless to do anything.

The debate ended with a brief speech from Mr. Crum. He pointed out that the matter under discussion was not whether martial law had been justified, but whether the government was going to indemnify its officers. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Chanda had spoken with the object of prejudicing public opinion outside the Council. A more crushing reply to their allegations than that given by Mr. Thomson could not have been made. If government did not fulfill its promise and indemnify its officers, from the highest authority down to the sepoy, government servants would be afraid to do their duty.

Sir Havelock Hudson discussed the Punjab disorders from the military point of view. In the Amritsar case the officer commanding was an officer of 34 years' standing. He had only a small striking force, and he had to decide at once what he should do to deal with the disorders. Realizing the small number of men he had in his command and the dangerous attitude of the crowds, he ordered his troops to fire. Had he failed to restore order he would have had to bear the consequences. He was liable to blame if the measures which he adopted were too mild or too severe.

Sir George Lowndes said that the question before the Council was whether a state of things had arisen with which the civil power could not deal. He had wished to discuss the matter from the same standpoint as Sir William Vincent had done, namely, that martial law had been declared and that it was necessary to indemnify the officers of the government.

DOCTORS INFRINGE LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

RAYMOND, Alberta—Dr. A. Clayton Greenaway has made an attack on the operation of the Alberta Liquor Act and incidentally on a large number of his fellow physicians. He alleges that certain physicians of Lethbridge and other parts of Alberta are issuing prescriptions wholesale which are filled by local druggists. He brands them as "bootlegging doctors who are a disgrace to the profession."

CANADIAN PRO-GERMANS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KITCHENER, Ontario—Efforts are being made by the pro-German element in this city to change the name Kitchener back to Berlin, and plans are already made to carry the measure at the next municipal election. The pro-British portion of the community is just as determined, however, that the name shall remain unchanged.

ODESSA UNDER THE BOLSHEVIST RULE

Second Occupation Was Accompanied by a Régime of "Unheard-of Bureaucracy"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Russian Liberation Committee writes that Odessa, the largest city on the Russian Black Sea coast, and an important commercial port, has once more been liberated from the Bolsheviki by the volunteer army.

According to those who had witnessed both the first and second Bolshevist occupations of Odessa, the behavior of the Bolsheviki on the second occasion showed a marked contrast to what took place the first time. The order was changed, the whole system was transformed. Instead of last year's anarchy there was a régime of unheard-of bureaucracy and police aggression of the most primitive and fantastic description. The "social revolution" degenerated into a stupendous reaction. Revolutionary, communistic, professional, factory, and other committees and councils have become typical bureaucratic institutions of a strictly hierarchical order. The elective system was a mere fiction. Elected commissaries were systematically substituted by others appointed from the Center.

All power was vested in the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which issued certificates of political reliability, and by refusing to register a whole series of unions and professional organizations, deprived the latter of their right to send representatives to the local soviet. All judiciary functions were carried out by the administrative authorities. The position of the officials was enviable, for they all received high pay and premiums. The population suffered from a terrible oppression, not the oppression of disorganized bands as last year, but from an army of absolutely irresponsible officials.

Ill Disposed Toward Soviets

The mass of the population was extremely ill disposed toward the soviet authorities, but remained passive, expecting from day to day the downfall of the Bolsheviki. The first months passed quietly enough, order being maintained by the "mainstay" of the Soviet Republic—detachments of Chinese, who paraded the streets splendidly equipped and armed. But the customary results of the Bolshevist régime were soon apparent: food and other commodities disappeared; bread, which was sold at 8 to 12 rubles a pound, soon rose to 200 rubles a pound, shops closed down and life began to fade out.

Endless requisitions were carried out with systematic ruthlessness. The Chresvychaika (extraordinary commission for fighting counter-revolution) soon started working on a large scale; besides the head office, it had its railway and army branches. The main building was surrounded with barbed wire. The "system of hostages" was established "to insure personal safety," as stated by the official press. In June the Red Terror was proclaimed for the purpose of "frightening and instilling respect in the population." Hundreds of victims were shot daily, and their bodies thrown into the sea, others were tortured and thrown alive into deep ditches, where they were fired upon from above. Two young girls, "Comrades" Rose and Dora, acted as chief torturers.

A Moribund City

When the volunteer army occupied Odessa, it was a moribund city, with looted shops, no trams, no electric light, no foodstuffs. General Shilling immediately summoned a conference of representatives of the municipality, the law, and former administration, and prompt measures were taken to relieve the situation. The price of bread fell at once from 200 rubles a pound to 25 rubles, but when the transport of foodstuffs sent by General Denikin's Government arrived, bread was to be sold at a fixed price of 3 rubles a pound. Coal was being shipped from the Black Sea ports nearest to the Donetz Basin, although the supply would necessarily have to be small, owing to the state of the coal mines, but it was hoped that a supply of wood fuel could be obtained. Municipal elections were to take place shortly, and with the resumption of foreign trade Odessa may look forward to a rapid recovery of her shattered economic life.

FRANCE SAFE FROM REDS, SAYS MR. SHARP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That France is too intellectually keen to align herself with Bolshevism is the opinion of William Graves Sharp, who recently returned to this country after five years' service as United States Ambassador to France. Most important consequences will follow the French election, he said, but there is little to be feared from the radicals, because of France's inherent conservatism and her religious impulses. The issue is between radicalism and conservatism, he declared, but the radicals are not so bad as they are represented. Of all nations, he said, France would be the last to become Bolshevist.

TERCENTENARY OF PILGRIMS' LANDING

Congressional Committee Expected for Final Conference With Massachusetts Commission—Large Appropriation Hoped

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The congressional committee studying the Pilgrim Tercentenary memorial plans is expected in Boston next week for a final conference with the state commission in charge of the observance. The report of the federal committee is to be presented to Congress on December 10. It is hoped that Congress will contribute at least $500,000 toward the memorial, which with the $250,000 already appropriated by Massachusetts and subscriptions from county, town, and from private sources would total $1,000,000, which is the sum estimated by the state commission to be necessary for carrying out present plans.

There appears to be full accord among federal, state, and local committees in working out tercentenary proposals. The money given by the smaller contributors made certain a memorial over and around Plymouth Rock; the appropriation by the State brought assurance of a still larger memorial, with the rock as the center, but the proposed appropriation by Congress would allow of changing the whole waterfront into a memorial park.

The state commission has been busy collecting plans, recording figures, estimates, and possible contracts, so that should Congress pass its memorial appropriation bill by the end of December, as is thought quite possible, the commission will be prepared to publish all arrangements and to start the work at Plymouth soon.

Jerome S. Smith, representative from Provincetown, filed yesterday in the state Legislature a petition for appointment of a commission of five persons to establish memorials at Provincetown, where the Pilgrims first landed, Truro, and Eastham, Massachusetts.

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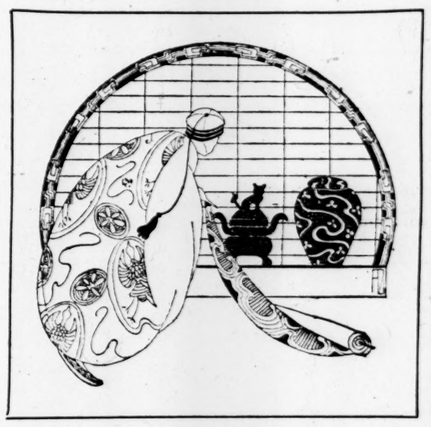
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He that does the best he knows how, always finds the world brimful of kindness.

* * *

The idea of an Oriental Shop appeals to us. We never tire of walking through its aisles, of studying the curious things that have been brought from far-off lands.

* * *

The carved ivory, for instance, always holds a strange fascination; it is so delicately wrought, so expressive of the virtue of patience.

* * *

Still, the carved ivory section is but one of the many in which an hour can be happily spent. It is all so colorful, so different, so far removed from the hurry of the day.

* * *

An acquaintance, who accompanied the writer through this Oriental Shop not long ago, remarked, "It *is* unusual, surely; but what purpose does it serve?"

* * *

Who can tell? Many persons say it makes them happy to walk through it. Others tell us that they have learned something by studying the various objects. And still others find it an expression of progress—a step from the beaten path.

* * *

Frankly, our thoughts are often directed toward the things that are not done in the regular way; and by cultivating a desire to search the world for its handiwork, we are serving an unselfish purpose. It is not always a question of profit—*it can't be.*

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

SECTARIAN AID IS ISSUE IN ILLINOIS

State Supreme Court Decision Upholds Payments to Roman Catholic Institutions — New Constitution May Be Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Another chapter in the question of the payment of public funds to sectarian institutions in Illinois has been written in a state Supreme Court decision upholding the claims of two Roman Catholic institutions against Cook County for $32,229.88. In the three years, 1915 to 1917 inclusive, the county had already appropriated and paid $160,500 to these two institutions for the care of dependent children sent to them by the county, and it refused to pay anything further, regardless of how many children had been committed, than the appropriated amounts. Suit was brought by the institutions, judgment was granted in their favor, and the county carried the case to the state Supreme Court.

The recent Illinois Supreme Court decisions are of importance nationally, on the score of the separation of church and state, because they have placed the payment of public funds to sectarian institutions on a basis more favorable in Illinois to religious denominations desiring state aid than anywhere else in the Union. Illinois has a section in its Constitution which provides that "neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city town, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose. . . ." With regard to this, the recently announced decision of the Supreme Court said:

"This court expressly held that the pay of $15 a month to industrial schools for girls conducted by any religious denomination does not violate that section of the Constitution prohibiting a donation of public funds to such denominational institutions, where such sum is less than the actual cost for care of such girls at such institutions and at the State institution. In such a case the State or the municipality does not pay the full price for the benefits or services received by it and is the real donee. One who pays less for benefits or services than the actual cost of the same is not making a donation by such a payment."

The Illinois situation may be of further wide importance because of the assembling next January of a constitutional convention at which the question of the payment of public money to sectarian institutions is likely to come up in the adoption of a new constitution for Illinois.

Appropriations in this country for Roman Catholic institutions are being made annually on a basis of over $200,000. Since 1905 through the present year, a period on which records are easily available, something more than $2,000,000 has been paid to Roman Catholic institutions by this country.

AID AGAINST LIQUOR INTERESTS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Just as the United States Government has prohibited her citizens from doing opium business in China she ought now to make laws against Americans doing liquor business in China," declared William Hung, of Columbia University, chairman of the Chinese Students Prohibition League, eastern section, in a recent issue of the Intercollegiate Statesman, official publication of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. "It has been rumored," he continued, that American brewers are planning to transplant their business in China. It is high time for the American Government to make laws against it.

"There are a few things," said Mr. Hung, "that Chinese students can do to help their country in this particular: (1) They can appeal to their American friends to influence the American Government to pass laws against American liquor interests in China. (2) They can tell their home folks what harm liquor has done to America and how the people have fought against it. They can persuade them to work for similar prohibition laws. (8) They can make a thorough study of the liquor problem and help to conduct an educational campaign for the enlightenment of their fellow countrymen on the harm of liquor."

TENEMENTS MAY BE REBUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps are being taken by the Civic Real Estate Improvement Association here to rebuild the city tenement districts, both in the white and Negro quarters of the city, and at a meeting of the association it was voted to raise $1,500,000 capital for this purpose.

ARMENIAN REPORT CALLED FOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of the report of Major-General Harbord, of the American Mission to Armenia, was adopted yesterday by the Senate. James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, who offered the resolution, said the report would be "of tremendous interest."

MUSIC

A Week of Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The week of music began with a presentation on Monday evening, November 3, of "Elijah" by the Apollo Club at Orchestra Hall. In addition a song recital was offered at the Blackstone Theater by Arthur Alexander. The Apollo Club sang Mendelssohn's familiar strains with enthusiasm, with good tone and effective attack. The soloists were Lois M. Johnston, Anna S. Imig, Robert Loren Quait, and Theodore Harrison. If none of these interpreters was known to fame, all were able to show at least that they deserved respect for the care with which they negotiated their work. Mr. Wild was the conductor and a good one. Mr. Alexander, who gave his recital under the auspices of the Musicians Club of Women, disclosed a tenor voice of light quality and a pretty manner of handling it. Unlike most of his colleagues who occupy concert stages he played his own accompaniments.

Frances Pelton appeared at Mr. Kinsey's morning musical in Ziegfeld Theater on Tuesday with a recital of compositions for harpsichord. Miss Pelton played the instrument with understanding of its requirements although occasionally she drifted into the piano touch which, after all, is not that of the harpsichord. There can be no doubt that the program provided much that was charming and, considering how seldom the harpsichord is heard, much that was instructive. The same evening Eugene Stinson, baritone, was heard in a recital that disclosed a voice of considerable promise. On Thursday evening, November 6, Cecil Faning presented a program of songs which included some old Italian lyrics, a group of French works, and some settings by American composers of lyrics by the recitalist himself. Mr. Faning, whose work has been principally given to audiences in the smaller towns, appeared to good advantage. If there is not complete spontaneity in his method of vocal delivery there is at least earnestness of purpose behind his efforts.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, November 7-8, brought forward as soloist Josef Malkin, the new first violoncellist of the organization. This artist demonstrated to his listeners that he possesses admirable qualities. His tone is charming to the ear and his technic abundant. Mr. Malkin's medium was Lalo's A minor concerto, one of the few compositions of its kind that attracts the listener and soloist alike. Mr. Stock brought before his patrons as a novelty the D minor fantaisie of Ropartz. The piece, played with beautiful skill and refinement by the orchestra, was worth the trouble which had been expended upon its preparation. A pupil of César Franck, Ropartz acquired some of the style as well as some of the technical mastery of his teacher, but there is true beauty even if there is not staggering originality in the fantaisie. The other pieces were the B minor suite by Bach and Liszt's flashy symphonic poem "Tasso."

Ethel Benedict, soprano, gave a recital on Friday evening in which she set forth highly attractive accomplishments. Of particular worth and interest were three songs by Alice Brown Stout, the singer's accompanist—works that showed remarkable feeling and imaginativeness.

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Winter wardrobe additions, selected as much for their practical purposes as for their smartness, are these frocks and coats particularly featured at this timely occasion.

They are the utility members whose services extend through the season, and so one welcomes them in these uncommon, distinctive styles of which one feels assured one will not tire quickly.

The Frocks Are of Tricotine, $65 to $115

The lines in these frocks are particularly smart. Decorative touches are deftly placed. One notes rat-tail braiding emphasizing panels, Oriental embroidery motifs, strikingly used. Wide satin sashes on bodices bloused a bit differently. Little niceties of detail at neck-line and cuff one finds usually only in higher-priced frocks.

The frock sketched at the right is of fine tricotine and satin, fashioned in a succession of panels whose edges are embroidered in metal or silken thread blocks. $115

Coats of Fine Fabrics Without Fur, $65 to $125

Rich fabrics, deep-toned and deep-piled, fashion these coats in those simple lines one associates with the finer modes. Unusual treatment of collars, cuffs, panels and pleats distinguishes these coats. In a word, they are the sort women who have their own furs usually prefer.

The coat sketched at the left is one typical of these groups. It is of Bokhara cloth in dark colors, $110.

Some of the Loveliest Dance Frocks for Misses Are Here at $50 and $55

Taffeta frocks with quaint Victorian bodices whose tulle tunics are ablow with rufflings and whose girdles are made of flowers exquisite in tone, are to be had at $55.

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MASONS FORM A NEW ASSOCIATION

Object Is the Service of Mankind Through Education and Enlightenment, Financial Relief, and Masonic Visitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reaffirming those ideals for which, it is declared, Freemasonry has stood from time immemorial—self-government by and of the people, reverence and respect for constituted authority, and expressing belief in the "existence of one Ever-Living and True God and that all men are His children, and therefore are brothers"—representatives of grand lodges in the United States assembled at Grand Rapids, Michigan, have just completed organization of the Masonic Service Association, which sets forth, among other things:

"We declare in unequivocal terms our conviction that a free public school system is essential to the perpetuity of American institutions; while recognizing the right of the individual to provide for himself other forms of elementary education, we believe that the state should exercise general supervision over the same so far as the supervision is justified by the general good in safeguarding our American institutions.

Anti-Foreign Language Provision

"We urge the speedy enactment of laws forbidding elementary education in a language other than English.

"We believe that every child in America is entitled to an elementary education at public expense, and that the state should provide ample funds for that purpose.

"We believe that thrift is a patriotic duty, that economy is a civic virtue and that waste in any form is un-Masonic and unpatriotic and vicious."

The object of the association is the "service of mankind, through education and enlightenment, financial relief and Masonic visitation, and ministering to, comforting and relieving the members of the fraternity and their dependents, particularly in times of distress and disaster."

To carry these aims into effect proper executive agencies will be provided "for Masonic research and dissemination of Masonic truth; investigation of and report on such subjects of interest to the grand jurisdictions as they may request; inculcation of the principles of true democracy; a strong and aggressive program of Americanization and an instruction and lecture service, of which the grand jurisdictions may avail themselves."

Ten Districts

It is the association's policy to avoid duplication of machinery already set up by other organizations or institutions with kindred ends and to invite their cooperation so that the largest possible good may be accomplished for humanity, at minimum expense.

The membership is composed of the grand lodges of the United States which have voted or may vote later to become members. The meetings are composed of accredited representatives chosen by each member grand jurisdiction, but each grand jurisdiction is entitled to one vote only. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 10 districts and the management and direction of the association's affairs are in the hands of an executive commission composed of a chairman elected annually and one member from each district. The association's constitution provides that it can never be amended in such manner as to provide or permit the development of the organization into a national grand lodge.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Librarians of the United States, almost unanimously, are opposed to the establishment of the proposed library information service in the department of the superintendent of public documents instead of the Bureau of Education, as has been suggested by some of the congressmen, declares Miss Jessie M. Woodford, head of the public document department of the Chicago Public Library, who has been taking an active interest in the movement to establish the library service. Although recognizing the wonderful work that the office of the superintendent of public documents has accomplished, the librarians, she said, feel that as the work to be accomplished by this service is of an educational nature it should be carried on with the other activities of the Bureau of Education. The proposed library information service is the outgrowth of the library publicity work begun by Herbert C. Hoover, former head of the United States Food Administration, during the war and ought by all means to be continued.

The Chicago Public Library, which, Miss Woodford said, is the only public library in the United States having a circulating document collection which is separate from the regular circulation of books, increased its circulating department from 1000 documents in 1914 to 30,000 as at the present time. Not only did the Chicago Public Library use its bulletin boards for the purpose of carrying on government publicity work during the war, but its 50 branches took up the work and circulated free material, gave food exhibits, and carried on general publicity work. In 1914 the Chicago Public Library saw the demand for documents and began cooperating with the government and circulating them for the use of the home, the school, and the business man. Today the schools in Chicago, the clubs and the public in general make use of the circulating document collection. In most of the public libraries where documents are circulated, only such as the librarian may think will be called for are kept on hand, but in the Chicago library the experience has been that it is not always what the librarian would select that is called for. Other libraries have made a practice of circulating no pamphlet of less than 50 pages or larger than a quarto, but at the Chicago library, small pamphlets issued by the government are bound in manila, a pocket for the patron's card fitted in them, and they are circulated as freely as any other books in the library. The increasing of the circulating document department to 30,000 volumes by the help of the apprentice class was accomplished with little expense.

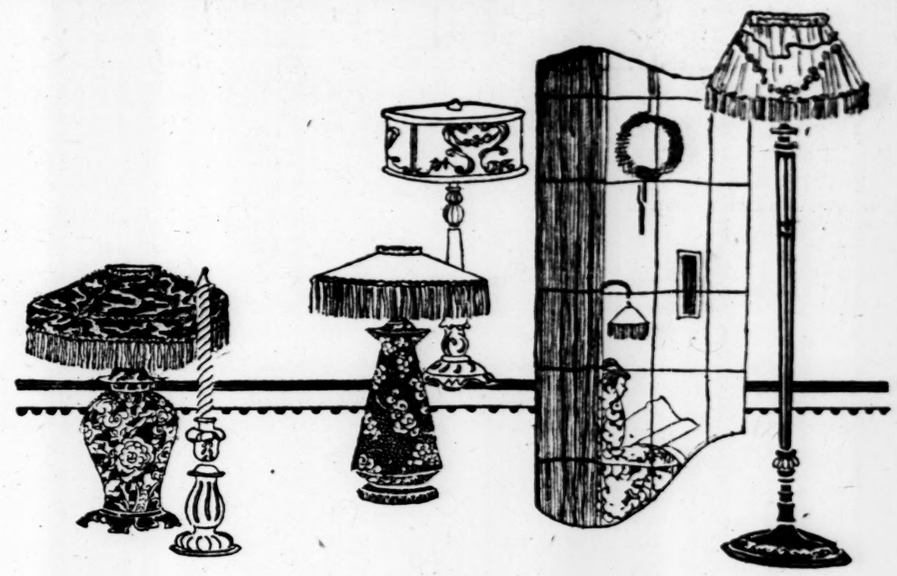
During the war the library bought of the superintendent of public documents at Washington 10 to 15 copies of all of the war manuals for the use of soldiers and sent them out, often to points outside the city. The library also had a circulating file of the first newspaper published by the government, the Official Bulletin of the United States. The growth of the department of circulating documents in the Chicago Public Library might be indirectly attributed to the plan of the food department of using libraries for circulating government communications during the war, but those in charge in Chicago took advantage of the opportunity offered to build up a permanent circulating collection. At first, however, copies of documents went to every one but librarians, but later through the efforts of the libraries this was changed.

The use of circulating documents collections is looked upon as a measure of economy for the government. If 10 copies were put in circulation once a month during the year they would reach 120 people. At the end of the year the loss from average wear would be about two copies, a saving of 98 per cent. Whereas without the library 120 copies would be needed to reach the same people, and at the end of the year there might be 10 copies left for future reference. Supporting the contention that library publicity work is effective, the Chicago Public Library document department received the following message from Robert Stevenson, who was deputy Food Administrator for the State of Illinois during the war: "The library publicity bureau of the Food Administration was one of the greatest publicity features we had and its work proved to be the most convincing work done of a publicity character. It was permanent in its results. This means of educating the public in matters of national importance is one of the best available."

Books about wild animals are listed in a special selection by Margaret Donan of the St. Louis Public Library, and the list included in the latest monthly bulletin of the library. The motto, in Mr. Roosevelt's words—"What we want are accurate statements of fact even if they seem to contradict each other"—would indicate that the intention has been to recommend only such books as are reliable in the information conveyed, whether the vehicle is essay, narrative, fiction, or folklore.

Most of the books mentioned are modern, that is, of the present day; Du Chaillu's four volumes seem therefore rather an anachronism on account of date, and incongruous because of the predominating hunter's point of view, and tendency to sacrifice verity to the enthusiasm of adventure. But looking a little farther, one lights upon Seton's grizzly bear and silver fox, yes, and Johnny Bear, and criticism wavers; for a librarian that would not pass these delightful companions of childhood in the last generation to the children of this generation would be hard to forgive; and conversely, the librarian who does furnish them, is to be judged charitably on other points. This comfortable mood lasts until one strikes the formidable looking index with its key. To be sure, the key does actually unlock the mysteries of the index, but the question urges itself—Why not an intelligible index in the first place without separate printing and need of separate consultation? To hunt down your favorite wild animal in the index, and then be told to see, "Mi, Ve, Wo," or "Bua, Hob, M," to say nothing of lingoes of letters to which these are but as dots, is ardor chilling.

The list is valuable as being almost unique in its subject. There is a brief list of picture books, also, for the benefit of the youngest children.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH T. W. ECK HAS BIG SQUAD

Veteran Track Trainer Expects to Have Another Fine Varsity Cross-Country Team at the University of Chicago This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prospects for a winning cross-country team at the University of Chicago this season are exceptionally bright, according to Coach T. W. Eck, veteran athletic trainer, now in charge of Maroon distance and cross-country runners, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently that he has over 100 candidates, four of them letter men, working out every day. "This is three times as many," said Coach Eck, "as ever came out before in the history of the university. I don't know what has brought them out. They have been putting in their names, a few more every day, until now we have a roster that will compare favorably with anything in eastern colleges."

Coach Eck brought a new cross-country era to Chicago four years ago. "Before I came," said Coach Eck, "the Maroons hadn't been placed in a Conference race in six years." But under his direction, he said, the Midway athletes won every cross-country race they entered in 1917 and 1918, except the two Conference championship races. In these two races Coach Eck had the first men to finish, but the slow tail-end men dragged the teams down to second place in both.

"A 1¼-mile track has been marked out," continued Coach Eck, "over the Washington Park field and some fast-time trials have been run. In comparison to the seven or eight cross-country races held in the east, the Chicago team would place one, two, or three. The fastest 4¼-mile time in the east was 24m. 52s. The Chicago men have done 24m. 22s.; but there are no hills on the course.

"The only Conference race we have scheduled is the "Big Ten" cross-country meet at Columbus, Ohio, November 22. It will be over a hilly course and gravel roads. The customary cross-country distance in the Western Conference is five miles.

"The Chicago team will be a fairly strong one. We have G. W. Otis '20, A. R. Jones '20, E. H. Moore '20, W. A. Bowers '20, B. B. Cox '21, B. D. Cowen '22, and H. S. Speer '20 for the first string. Otis, Jones, Moore, and Speer are letter men.

"Otis is a fast half-miler and miler, and speedy up to five miles. Jones, who was the champion Conference half-miler before he went to fly in France, has run in many cross-country races and always placed. Speer is the present Conference half-mile champion with a record of 1m. 57 4-5s. He has commenced training in earnest and will give a good account of himself at Columbus. Moore is a good two-miler and five-miler. He is running right on the heels of Otis every day, finishing 3s. behind him in a recent five-mile test. Bowers is a new man, but good for 26m. 40s. for five miles. Cox is going well and should be up among the first 10 to finish at Columbus.

"Chicago cross-country runners have won the Central Amateur Athletic Union event twice and they are the only college in the west who have won that event. I expect to make it three times this year. Chicago will also have a team out for the Junior Central Amateur Athletic Union championship.

"About half of my 100 runners are freshmen and among them there are a number who are very promising. There is J. A. Bartky, who was second in the half-mile Junior Central Amateur Athletic Union championship at Philadelphia this fall; F. I. Carter, the fastest half-mile high school runner in the west last year; L. R. Dooley, a very good athlete; D. I. Dye, who can make anybody step; Lewis Kayton, who is going to be a remarkable runner, and any number of others."

THREE ENTRANTS ARE ELIMINATED

C. M. Bull Jr., Anderson Dana, and A. J. Cordier Winners in the Fourth Round of Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fourth round of the invitation squash tournament of the Yale Club developed some interesting contests, although only three of the four matches were played, that between R. C. Coburn of the Harvard Club and E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club being postponed until Wednesday. The first and most exciting game of the round had C. M. Bull Jr. of the Squash Club and H. R. Mixsell, the only Princeton Club player left in the tournament, as contestants. Bull was slow in starting, and Mixsell gained a big advantage which he maintained until the end of the first game, winning with a considerable margin.

In the second they played close, neither being able to gain any margin of advantage until the score reached 13 all. Then Bull took the five extra points and carried off the game. The third game was equally close. At the end of the eighth inning the score stood 3 all; in the ninth Mixsell made 3, which started Bull off, and in the next six innings the Squash Club player made all 11 points and led 14 to 3. With only one point between him and game Bull missed an easy shot, and Mixsell with a brilliant run of 6 tied the score. But it was a final effort, as Bull again took the extra points, winning the match.

R. E. Fink of the Englewood Field Club gained a big advantage at the start in his match with Anderson Dana, the Harvard Club representative, but in the second and third games Dana gradually wore him down, taking the extra points in the second after the score was 13 all and taking the third largely through Fink's inexperience in playing the ball into his hands. A. J. Cordier, the Yale Club expert, had little trouble in disposing of his opponent, Grant Monroe of the Harvard Club, who apparently needed more practice. The summary:

YALE INVITATION SQUASH TOURNAMENT—Fourth Round

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood Club, 9—15, 17—14, 15—8.

C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 10—15, 18—13, 17—14.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Grant Monroe, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—8.

GRINNELL HAS LIGHT ELEVEN

Pioneers Football Team Is Playing Its First Season in the Missouri Valley Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Grinnell College, playing its first football season as a member of the Missouri Valley Conference, is seriously handicapped this year by a decided lack of weight in all departments. Thus far, the Scarlet and Black has played three conference games and lost all of them, weight proving a heavy factor in each defeat.

Grinnell, coached by R. I. Tollefson, former University of Minnesota star, uses the Minnesota shift exclusively on all formations. Coach Tollefson has built a combination which plays a brilliant open-running game, but which has failed as yet to use the forward pass with any degree of success. Line bucks have met with reasonable success, and did the Grinnell line possess slightly more weight, would be a powerful point of the Scarlet and Black attack.

Grinnell, unlike the average college this year, had but 10 letter men return. Of the line positions, George Whitmer '22, established himself in the center position in the Iowa State College game early in the season. Whitmer, who is the biggest man on the Grinnell line, weighs 185 pounds. He starred in 1918 as center on the Camp Dodge cantonment team. A. W. Knies '22, who played the pivot position during the Washington University game, played a year of intercollegiate football with Colorado College before coming to Grinnell.

Flanking Whitmer in the guard positions are I. M. Lemley '22, and G. E. Miller '22, both of whom played guard positions on last year's varsity eleven. J. A. Hicks '21, and H. C. Daubenberger '20, are best among the alternates for these positions. Daubenberger, a giant of some 215 pounds, is by far the largest man on the squad, but has failed to show particular aptitude for football.

In the tackle positions are R. L. McLaren '21, and F. A. Winter '22. Winter played a stellar game on last year's varsity while McLaren, who has been in the army for some two years, was an all-Iowa guard in 1915. Both of these men, while fast and aggressive, lack sufficient weight to make them ideal tackles.

Three men have been competing for the end places this year. Raymond Dimit '21 played end on Grinnell's Iowa state championship eleven in 1917, and has been holding a regular place, as has Anson Smalley '20, a star of the 1916 team here. F. R. Turner '22 has been substituting for Smalley. Several candidates, chief among whom is L. V. Raffety '22, are in line for second-string on the other end.

Of the backfield material, Coach Tollefson has been able to pick a formidable quartet. Capt. C. W. Macy '20 plays regularly at quarterback. The most likely candidate as a substitute for Macy seems to be B. E. Shoesmith '22, who is without collegiate experience.

D. V. Parker '21, regarded in 1916 as one of the greatest backfield men in Grinnell history, is experiencing little trouble in holding down the fullback position, although many believe that he is not playing the brand of football he did three years ago. His long period in the army has apparently rendered him out of practice.

Frank Markley '22, who starred on the freshman eleven here in 1916, is established in one of the halfback positions, with C. C. Minty '20, track captain last spring, and Alfred Schultz '21, battling on an even footing for the other regular place.

Whitmer and McLaren, the two oldest veterans of the line, have displayed stellar football. Both have been not only powerful on offensive, but have shown wonderful ability in solving their opponents' plays. In the backfield, Captain Macy deserves only commendation for the manner in which he has handled the team during his first season as a quarterback. Markley has been good at all times as a line plunger, and Minty has proved reliable on end runs.

Grinnell athletic teams will hereafter be called "Pioneers," as the result of official action taken here last week regarding a nickname for this college's representatives. The name was adopted because of Grinnell's founding as the first college west of the Mississippi River.

REIMBURSEMENT PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation authorizing creation of an equipment trust to reimburse the government for $400,000,000 spent for locomotives and cars during federal control of the railroads was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the President for approval.

McCOURT WINS TWO CONTESTS

Thereby Takes Lead in United States Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Tournament

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player and city	Won	Lost	P.C.
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	6	1	.857
R. L. Cannefax, St. Louis	5	1	.833
Otto Reiselt, Chicago	5	2	.714
Pierre Maupome, Milwaukee	4	2	.666
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	4	3	.571
Charles Otis, Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Hugh Heal, Toledo	4	5	.444
Tiff Denton, Kansas City	3	6	.333
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	2	6	.250
Jess Lean, Cincinnati	1	8	.111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Charles McCourt of this city came up to expectations Monday when he won two games in the United States national three-cushion billiard championship tournament, defeating Jess Lean 50 to 45 in 54 innings and winning from Charles Otis 50 to 37 in 49 innings. The Cleveland man played exactly the same game he has played throughout the tournament, steady not brilliant, but clicking off scores when he needed them most and making his points sure square-in-the-nose counts. The game with Lean, although the latter player stands low in the tournament, was one of the hardest McCourt has faced, and he needed all he had to win, his high run in the game being an 8. Lean was playing better than he has throughout the tournament and the two kept close together until the closing innings, when McCourt shot ahead and finished easily. The match by innings:

Charles McCourt—0 4 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 1 8 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 0 3 1 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 2—50. Innings—54. High run—8.

Jess Lean—4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 2—45. Innings—53. High run—4.

The McCourt-Otis game was quite as good, although the score does not indicate that fact. Both McCourt and Otis made high runs of 6 and played steadily, McCourt getting the "breaks" while the Brooklyn expert had hard ones throughout the contest. The match by innings:

Charles McCourt—1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 2 2 3 0 6 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 5 1 1 0 0 2 2 2 0 3—50. Innings—49. High run—6.

Charles Otis—1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 3 2 2 1 0—37. Innings—48. High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax outgeneraled Otto Reiselt in their contest, winning 50 to 32 in 55 innings. Reiselt shot into the lead in the early part of the game, and was apparently going well, Cannefax missing some easy ones. However, once he saw Reiselt falling off in his play, as he did when he had reached 26, he rapidly took the lead away from the Chicago man, the game being his after that time. Reiselt went scoreless for nearly a dozen innings after he had reached 26, and when Cannefax passed him he was outclassed. The match by innings:

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 2 2 0 4 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 6 0 1 5 2—50. Innings—55. High run—6.

Otto Reiselt—0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—32. Innings—54.

The other game of the day was between Tiff Denton, the new record-holder for short games and high runs, and Clarence Jackson, and it was not up to the class shown in the other contests. Denton won from Jackson, 50 to 38, apparently because Jackson could not seem to get started, while Denton scratched at least 10 of his 50 points. This game finished Denton's schedule in the tournament. Lean and Heal have also played all their games. The match by points:

Tiff Denton—0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 4 0 1 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—64. High run—4.

Clarence Jackson—3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 3 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—38. Innings—64. High run—3.

GOODYEAR WINS IN OVER-TIME MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Four more teams have qualified for the second round of the United States Football Association national challenge cup competition. They are the Bridgeport City Association Football Club, which defeated the Bridgeport Rovers at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 2 to 1; The McNaughton Rangers, which defeated the Kodak Park Football Club at Rochester, New York, 4 to 2; the Goodyear Football Club, which defeated the White Auto Football Club at Akron, Ohio, 2 to 1, and the Magyar-American Athletic Association Football Club,, which defeated the Goodrich team at Cleveland, Ohio, 6 to 1.

The Goodyear-White contest was the hardest fought, requiring two extra periods of 15 minutes each to give Goodyear the victory. The Magyar-Americans had a very easy time winning their game, as they showed much speed and splendid combination play. Bridgeport City won by a brilliant goal by Hirst late in the second half. The McNaughton-Kodak Park game was closely contested during the first half when the only goal was scored by McKissock. The second half, however, found McNaughton too strong for their opponents. The summaries:

BRIDGEP'T City BRIDGEP'T ROVERS
Butterworth, gl.....or, Tyrell
Reilly, fl .....ir, Shenten
Carr, c.....c, Ellan
Bain, ir.....il, Hainsworth
Sullivan, or.....ol, McMannis
Stamford, ihb .....rhb, Dugan
Hirst, chb.....chb, Godwin
Davis, rhb.....lhb, Daniells
Shay, lb.....rb, Mason
Janes, rb.....lb, Dickinson
Callis, g.....g, Wilkinson

Score — Bridgeport City Association Football Club, 2; Bridgeport Rovers, 1. Goals—Sullivan, Hirst for Bridgeport City; Hainsworth for Bridgeport Rovers. Referee—George Denholm, Ansonia, Connecticut. Linesmen—W. Reilly and Holden. Time of halves—45m.

McNAUGHTON KODAK PARK
Fratter, ol.....or, Griffiths
S. McKinley, il.....ir, Brighton
Davis, c..... c, Rife
McKissock, ir.....il, Gordon
Alladice, or.....ol, —— ——
Fleming, lhb.....rhb, Gunn
Mutrie, chb .....chb, Walker
J. McKinley Jr., rhb.....lhb, McMasters
Broadhurst, lb..... .....rb, Carter
Johnstone, rb.....lb, Ackroyd
Burrows, c.....g, White

Score—McNaughton Rangers, 4; Kodak Park Football Club, 2. Goals—Fratter 2, McKissock, Alladice for McNaughton; Ackroyd, McMasters for Kodak Park. Referee — Frank Boniface, Rochester. Linesmen—H. Hughes and W. McKnight. Time of halves—45m.

GOODYEAR WHITE
Grant, ol.....or, Marshall
Valentine, il.....ir, Prycroft
McCulley, c.....c, Cooke
Walker, ir.....il, Newlands
McDonald, or.....ol, Clark
Davidson, lhb.....rhb, Weir
Simmons, chb.....chb, Collier
Simpson, rhb.....lhb, Hamilton
Meywes, lb.....rb, Smith
Garvey, rb.....lb, Williams
Jones, g.....g, Campbell

Score—Goodyear Football Club, 2; White Auto Football Club, 1. Goals—Walker, McCulley for Goodyear; Cooke for White. Referee—Andrew Moir, Cleveland. Linesmen—W. Aston and J. McVicar. Time—Two 45-minute halves and two 15-minute extra periods.

MAGYAR-AMER. GOODRICH
Kutzky, ol.....or, Fairbanks
Hoffman, il.....ir, Daniels
Albrecht, c.....c, Graham
H. Spence, ir.....il, Orr
J. Halmassy, or.....ol, Simpson
A. Halmassy, lhb.....rhb, Reid
Molnar, chb.....chb, Jones
Orkisch, rhb.....lhb, Timmis
Mathieson, lb.....rb, Campbell
Mager, rb.....lb, Holding
S. Nyari, g.....g, Watson

Score—Magyar-American Athletic Association Football Club, 6; Goodrich, 1. Goals—Spence 4, Albrecht 2 for Magyar; Orr for Goodrich. Referee—J. B. Storrie, Cleveland, Ohio. Linesmen—H. Johns and C. Johns. Time of halves—45m.

MISSOURI TEAM MAY COMPETE IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A third American soccer football invasion of Europe is in prospect for next summer. It has been announced at the headquarters of the United States Football Association in this city that the Swedish Football Association is extending an invitation to the Missouri Soccer Football Association to send over an All-St. Louis soccer squad for an extended tour which would take the Missourians into at least five countries for soccer competition.

The Swedish Association proposes to arrange a schedule covering three months—July, August, and September, 1920. In addition to the three Scandinavian countries, the Americans would play in Helsingfors, Finland, and would return to the United States by way of Holland or Belgium, playing in one of these countries a series of two or three games. It is thought the American team would also visit France for a match or two if it played in either Holland or Belgium.

St. Louis soccer football is unique in that no foreign-born player is a member of any team of the St. Louis Soccer League. In the 1918-19 season a picked team of the St. Louis league was the only team which succeeded in defeating the national champions, Bethlehem Steel F. C. This was at St. Louis on December 25. The score was 4 to 3. St. Louis teams, four in number, are entered in the national soccer championships this season for the first time.

SPALDING TO COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pennsylvania—D. Spalding, the noted Philadelphia soccer player, who toured Europe several years ago with the All-American eleven, has been engaged to coach the Swarthmore College soccer team. The sport is to be put on a higher basis than ever this winter and the schedule just announced contains games with the majority of the big universities. The season will open Friday with Princeton at Princeton. Then follows the game with the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field December 3, and the following Saturday Lehigh will be met at Bethlehem. Haverford, the ancient rival of the Garnet, will be played here December 13, and the season comes to a close December 18 with Penn State here.

PULLMAN COMPANY

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stockholders of the Pullman Company have approved a contract valued at $5,370,000 for the manufacture of 4000 auto bodies for the Packard Motor Car Company, and a $2,000,000 contract for phonograph cabinets for the Edison company.

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BLACKHEATH IS AN EASY WINNER

Richmond Accomplishes a Fine Rugby Football Feat by Defeating Harlequins 8 to 4

By The Christian Science Monitor special rugby football correspondent

LONDON, England—Great interest centered in the doings of Blackheath and the Harlequins in their opening matches of the season, on October 11, both these well-known clubs being unable to play the previous Saturday owing to the railway strike. Blackheath, in particular, were expected to do great things, and against the Old Merchant Taylors at the Rectory Field they did not in any way disappoint their supporters. In fact, the match was such a runaway affair for the "Heathens" that it cannot be regarded as anything in the nature of a trial for their future encounters. The backs simply did as they liked, with scarcely any tackling to do, and only a very moderate defense to pierce. However, the team played splendidly together. Blackheath scored eight tries in the first half, four of which were converted, and thus crossed over with a lead of 32 points. Five more tries were scored in the second half, Blackheath eventually amassing the total of 55 points without response from the Taylors.

In defeating the Harlequins on the Athletic Ground by 8 points to 4, Richmond accomplished a fine feat. It was a fine game, and play on the whole was very even. The first half was a ding-dong struggle, and opportunities were missed on both sides by faulty handling or passing. J. G. G. Birkett brought off one or two good cut-through runs for the Harlequins and C. W. R. Pantlin did the same for Richmond. Just before the interval J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, who was playing stand-off half for Richmond, got well away, and set the three-quarters going. The ball went right along the line to F. C. W. Newman on the right. Newman was tackled almost on the line, but R. Jones, following up, dribbled the ball over and scored a try, which was unconverted. Richmond thus crossed over with a lead of 3 points. Within five minutes of the resumption, the Harlequin forwards, led by W. W. Wakefield, rushed the ball down, and after some good tackling by Richmond, the ball came out to Birkett, who gathered, and dropped a very neat goal. The Richmond forwards pressed hard after this reverse and gradually worked the ball up the field, J. M. S. Gardner eventually forcing his way across the line, for C. G. Ainsworth to place a good goal. From this point onwards the Harlequins had most of the game, and made strenuous efforts to draw level, but the Richmond defense held out, and time arrived with Richmond deservedly winners of a good, hard game.

In other games the Old Leysians put up a good game against the London Scottish at Wandsworth, but had to admit defeat by 25 points to 6. The Scottish had Pat Munro playing at half, and the international made a great difference to the team. The outstanding player on the field was P. A. McIntosh, who, apart from his splendid kicking, played a conspicuous part in each of the Scottish scoring efforts. He played a fine game throughout, and was a tower of strength to his side.

Guy's Hospital, who are playing very well this season, gave the London Irish an unexpectedly severe trouncing at Norbiton, winning by no fewer than 39 points to 0. The tries were scored by C. L. Steyn (2), J. Van Schalkwyk (2), A. H. Shellswell, T. A. Shaw, F. Bekker, L. K. Watson, and P. Krige. Van Schalkwyk came out as a most useful and elusive half, and, with the help of their South African contingent, Guy's Hospital look like having a good season. London Hospital had a very humiliating experience against Northampton at Northampton, going under by no fewer than 74 points to 0. As the score indicates, Northampton did just what they liked, and the tries were scored by E. C. Cook (5), J. N. Beasley (4), W. F. Udy (2), R. C. Jones (2), J. W. Hudson (2), and W. Goosey, A. Luck, and A. G. Bull one each.

United Services started the season well in beating Rosslyn Park by 30 points to 0 at Portsmouth. The Services only scored 7 points in the first half, owing to resolute tackling by the Park, but were superior throughout the game, and eventually won pretty easily.

Of the games played out of London the most interesting was that at Leicester, where the "Tigers" were at home to Llanelly, who had previously defeated Bath and Swansea. The teams were very well matched, but the Welshmen lasted better, and ran out winners by 9 points to 6. Swansea defeated Cardiff, who thus lost for the third time in succession, and Bristol's victorious career was checked by Gloucester, who won by 10 points to 0. Other results:

Sheffield 18, Leeds University 0.
Manchester 23, Bradford 5.
Tynedale 40, Old Novocastrians 3.
North Durham 3, West Hartlepool 0.
Furness 22, Ambleside 3.
Otley 14, Hull East Riding 0.
Hartlepool Rovers 11, Headingley 3.
Nuneaton 27, Birmingham University 4.
Coventry 25, Rugby 3.
Waterloo 14, Liverpool 0.
New Brighton 12, Broughton Park 9.
Birkenhead Park 35, Liverpool University 0.

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LEADING TEAMS DROP A POINT

Standing of Clubs in Southern League Association Football Championship Is Not Affected

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Queens Pk Rangers	7	1	4	15	4	18
Portsmouth	7	2	3	23	8	17
Reading	6	1	5	16	7	17
Watford	6	1	3	13	6	15
Millwall	5	3	4	21	17	14
Exeter City	4	2	5	13	9	13
Southend	4	3	5	14	13	13
Norwich City	5	2	2	18	11	12
Crystal Palace	3	2	6	16	13	12
Cardiff City	3	2	5	16	10	11
Plymouth Argyle	4	4	3	13	7	11
Swindon Town	4	4	3	16	15	11
Brentford	3	3	5	13	13	11
Southampton	5	5	1	15	18	11
Luton Town	3	5	3	12	19	9
Merthyr Town	2	5	5	14	17	9
Brighton and Hove A	3	6	3	11	16	9
Bristol Rovers	2	4	4	13	20	8
Gillingham	3	7	2	7	19	8
Swansea Town	3	6	1	9	13	7
Northampton Town	1	7	3	14	18	5
Newport	1	9	3	7	26	5

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The leading team among the Southern League Association football clubs, dropped a point on October 18, but this did not affect their position in the league standing, while it undoubtedly attracted the attention of followers of the clubs.

All eyes were turned to the local encounter between Portsmouth and Southampton on the former's ground, and although the home team was challenging Queen's Park Rangers for the top place in the league table, whereas Southampton were barely half-way up, yet a close game was expected from the meeting, as in previous years. Portsmouth, however, completely outplayed their opponents, and won by 5 to 1. Another team to win by that score was Crystal Palace, but as this was on their own ground, and at the expense of the lowly placed Bristol Rovers team, there was no great surprise in this performance.

The consistent form displayed by Norwich City, who were able to vanquish Merthyr Town by 4 goals to 0, should draw attention to the fact that they are relatively as well off in points for games played as the league leaders, Queens Park Rangers. The latter team once more proved their weakness in front of goal in their game with Cardiff City on the Rangers' ground, for they allowed the Welshmen to play them to a goalless draw. Incidentally Cardiff City was the only Welsh team playing in the Southern League to secure a point.

Reading accomplished probably the finest performance of the day in defeating Northampton on the latter's ground by 3 to 1. After shaping in uncertain fashion for the past two or three weeks, Watford resumed their match-winning form by defeating Brentford, 1 to 0.

Millwall maintained their place in the league table by a 2-to-1 victory on their own ground over Swansea Town. At Southend the home team managed to get the better of Plymouth by a solitary goal scored late in the game, while Swindon at home could do no better than draw with Exeter, one goal all.

Newport County, playing on their own ground, had a further opportunity of raising themselves from the bottom rung of the ladder, as a result of their meeting with Luton, but they failed to gain more than one point, the game ending in a goalless draw.

Among the noticeable performances by individual players none stood out more prominently than Smith's four goals against Bristol Rovers. Previous to the war Smith's name was always to the fore in the goal-scoring department. Hastie of Reading distinguished himself by netting all three goals for his side at Northampton, while Brighton's supporters had the pleasure of witnessing two goals from their Sunderland recruit, Holley, from whom they had expected great things before this. Other players to get two goals were Doran of Norwich and Armstrong and Hogg of Portsmouth.

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FOOTBALL LEAGUE DRAWS THOUSANDS

FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

(First Division)

	W	Dr	L	Goals For	Goals Ag	P
West Bromwich A	8	0	2	28	14	16
Newcastle United	6	3	2	16	7	15
Middlesbrough	6	3	2	16	13	15
Burnley	6	3	2	20	15	15
Manchester United	4	5	1	18	12	13
Derby County	4	4	3	16	14	12
Sheffield United	4	3	3	23	15	11
Sunderland	5	1	4	18	15	11
The Arsenal	4	3	3	15	15	11
Chelsea	5	1	4	12	12	11
Bolton Wanderers	5	1	5	23	18	11
Blackburn Rovers	3	4	3	13	12	10
Bradford City	4	2	5	19	19	10
Bradford	4	1	5	14	14	9
Liverpool	4	1	5	11	13	9
Notts County	3	3	4	16	18	9
Everton	4	1	5	19	21	9
Manchester City	3	2	5	21	27	8
Preston North End	3	2	5	16	26	8
Oldham Athletic	2	1	7	13	20	5
Sheffield Wednesday	1	3	6	4	15	5
Aston Villa	1	1	8	8	24	3

(Second Division)

	W	Dr	L	Goals For	Goals Ag	P
Tottenham Hotspur	9	1	0	35	6	19
Fulham	7	2	2	19	7	16
Birmingham	6	2	2	23	11	14
Bristol City	5	4	1	16	8	14
Hull City	6	2	3	19	14	14
Barnsley	6	1	3	26	10	13
Blackpool	6	1	4	24	13	13
Stoke	6	1	3	16	14	13
Huddersfield Town	5	2	3	17	8	12
West Ham United	5	2	3	12	15	12
Stockport County	4	3	3	16	9	11
Burslem Port Vale	4	2	3	17	12	10
Wolverhampton W	3	3	4	14	13	9
Bury	4	1	5	10	14	9
Notts Forest	2	4	5	10	13	8
South Shields	4	0	5	7	14	8
Leicester City	3	2	5	10	23	8
Rotherham County	3	1	7	10	22	7
Clapton Orient	2	1	8	10	18	5
Grimsby Town	2	1	7	6	19	5
Lincoln City	0	3	7	7	36	3
Coventry City	0	1	9	4	27	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The playing of the return Victory international game between England and Wales at Stoke on October 18 did not take away the interest of the football public from the doings of the association football clubs in the league, for more than half a million spectators were present at the 22 matches in the two divisions of the Football League and the 11 played under Southern League auspices.

Generally speaking, there were no unexpected results and no changes in the leadership of the divisions. West Bromwich, winning by 2 to 1 at Bolton, maintained their slight lead over Newcastle, Burnley, and Middlesbrough in the first division and have a solid advantage in the fact they have played one match fewer. Tottenham Hotspurs, who have a really good side even when, as has happened, they have been unable to field all their star players at once, won their ninth victory in 10 matches, and maintained their unbeaten record and their hold on the leadership of the second division.

TENNIS LEAGUE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Plans for the formation of an association of lawn tennis clubs representing Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell universities and the University of Pennsylvania, and to be known as the Intercollegiate Tennis League, have been promulgated by C. S. Garland '20, captain of the Blue tennis team, and K. N. Hawks '21, also of Yale University.

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MAURETANIA .....Nov. 29 Dec. 24
NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG—LONDON
CARONIA .....Dec. 13
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND LONDON
SAXONIA .....Dec. 20
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE PRICES ARE UNUSUALLY FIRM

Big Demand for Styles Is Forcing the Cost Up — Consumers Urged to Modify Requirements and Buy Conservatively

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There are now in the Boston shoe market representatives of some of the large wholesale houses from the west and south, and the extreme firmness of prices is a feature they did not expect to meet.

The situation is obvious. The cost of production is excessive and is greatly attributable to Labor leaders, but the formulas now being compiled and awaiting a favorable time for announcement, will add still further to the burdens of consumers.

In view of conditions which threaten shoe manufacturers today, the expected drop in footwear prices seems no longer a possibility. On the contrary, it is more than probable that the popular grades of shoes will soon be quoted at even higher figures.

Buyers for the big jobbing houses now in this market are selecting samples, notwithstanding the rates asked, hoping that something will turn up to relieve the situation before the time comes for placing their contracts. Many salesmen are on the road and it is believed that the wholesalers they call upon would lose nothing if they followed the example of the jobbing buyers.

Unless consumers modify demands, substituting utility for the extreme styles now sought after, footwear prices of from $10 to $20 will become the ordinary range.

Packer Hide Market

Sales for the week ended November 8 were quite small. The following shows the chief sales: 1000 October medium weight, native cows, 45 cents; 5000 September-October heavy native cows, 47 cents; 2000 July to October heavy native cows, 47 cents; 1500 September to October kosher heavy native cows 46½ cents; 1000 November Colorado steers, 38 cents; 1000 November heavy Texas steers, 39 cents.

A year ago prices were much less, but, being then under government control, did not reflect the real market.

Such buying as recorded, being limited in quantity and range, causes comment, for hides have already entered the grubby season, and upper leather tanners would consider a high price in order to obtain free-of-grub light cows and steers.

Quotations remained around 46 cents, but upper leather tanners declined to purchase, preferring the country hide, even with its objectionable features, because the price was so much less that the difference in quality was outweighed.

The general impression is that hides will decline so buyers will demand substantial reasons why the market remains at the present level before transactions assume larger proportions.

Leather Markets

After several weeks of ordinary buying, activity in the market last week was somewhat unexpected. Both foreign and domestic business aggregated large figures, confined principally to upper leather, bottom stock profiting from the spurt sufficient to keep quotations steady.

Sole leather ended the week with strength, a result better than was anticipated, as sole leather hides are accumulating, a condition not regarded as particularly favorable to tanners of such leather at this period of the year.

Upper leather being the chief attraction, much business was booked. Prices remained unchanged, though the market looks easier for the future.

Colored calfskin quotations remain at high levels, the better selections ranging from $1.35 to $1.50, with some quality in black about 10 cents less. All grades are high and it has to be a poor skin not to fetch more than $1. In such a market buyers work with caution, for there is a strong feeling that prices are not consistent with present-day conditions, barring out prospective foreign business.

Side upper leather tanners report buying as exceptionally heavy for this time of the year and the demand widespread. Prices are still near record figures. Selected colored sides sell from $1 to $1.10. Second grades are from 80 to 90 cents, and the lower from 50 to 70 cents. Black sides average about 7½ cents less all around. A snuffed side in black and colors is in good request at $1, it being a new tannage and an excellent substitute for calf.

Reports from tanners of glazed kid are enough to stir the most conservative buyer into activity. The demand keeps up, and though the tannery output is nearly normal, receipts are absorbed by back orders, leaving little for transient traders. The best still brings $1.40 to $1.50, but bullish dealers predict higher prices before spring. The situation is against buyers taking risks, as the call for kid stock shows a steady increase, cab kid included.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5½. Sterling 60-day bills 4.01½, commercial 60-day bills on banks $4.01¼, commercial 60-day bills 4.01, demand, 4.06, cables 4.06¾. Francs, demand 9.62, cables 9.60. Guilders, demand 37⅝, cables 37½. Lire, demand 11.90, cables 11.85. Marks, demand 2.20, cables 2.25. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and six months, 7½ bid. Call money easy, high 12, low 12, ruling rate 12, closing bid 11, offered at 12, last loan 12, bank acceptances 4½.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92	92	91⅜	91⅞
Am Can	55½	55½	53	53
Am Car & Fdry	135⅝	136½	123½	133½
Am Inter Corp	113½	114½	111½	111¾
Am Loco	96½	96½	93	93
Am Smelters	69⅞	70½	69¼	69¼
Am Sugar	136	138¾	136	136
Am T & T	100½	100⅞	100	100
Am Woolen	123½	123½	120	120
Anaconda	65⅛	66½	64⅞	65
Atchison	91⅛	92⅛	90½	90¾
Atl, Gulf & W I	163½	170	163½	166
B & O	40	40	39½	39½
Bald Loco	108½	109¼	103¼	106
Beth Steel B	96	96¾	93½	93⅞
Can Pacific	148¼	148¾	146¼	146¼
Cent Leather	97½	98	95⅝	95⅝
Chandler	116	117	111½	114
C M & St P	44¼	44½	43	43
Chino	41	42½	40	40
Corn Prods	84⅞	84⅞	81½	81½
Crucible Steel	207	209	179½	186
Cuba Cane	44½	46¼	44	44
Cuba Cane pfd	83½	83½	83	83
End-Johnson	131½	135¾	131½	132½
Fisk	44¾	45½	43	43⅛
Gen Electric	171	171	169	169
Gen Motors	319⅜	320	308	310
Goodrich	81	82	80	80⅛
Int Paper	71⅞	71⅞	68	68
Inspiration	57¼	58¼	56⅜	56⅜
Kennecott	31	31½	31	31
Marine	52⅞	54	52	52½
Marine pfd	105	107⅝	105	105¼
Max Motor	42¾	42¾	40⅞	40⅞
Mex Pet	201½	204	192½	192½
Midvale	52	53¼	50½	50⅝
Mo Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	28¼	28¼
N Y Central	75¼	75½	73½	73¾
N Y, N H & H	34	34	33	33
No Pacific	86½	87	86	86
Pan Am Pet	110	111⅛	106½	106⅝
Penn	42⅞	43	42¾	42⅞
Pierce-Arrow	68½	68½	66	66⅝
Reading	82½	82⅝	80	80
Rep Iron & Stl	107¼	109	102½	103¼
Roy Dutch N Y	103¼	104⅞	100¼	100¼
Rem Type	86	86	82	82
Sinclair	51⅜	52¼	49¾	50
So Pacific	103½	104⅞	99½	99⅞
Studebaker	114½	115	111¾	114
Texas Co	303¼	308	296	296
Texas & Pacific	50	50	46	46½
U S Rubber	120½	121⅞	117⅜	118
Union Pacific	131½	131½	126¼	127
U S Smelting	74⅞	75½	72¾	74½
U S Steel	105	105⅝	103⅜	104¼
Utah Copper	79⅝	81½	79	79
Westinghouse	54½	54½	54	54
Willys-Over	31¼	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞
Worthington P	82	82½	79¼	80

Total sales 1,109,400 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	100.36	100.40	100.12	100.12
Lib 1st 4s	94.50	94.60	94.50	94.50
Lib 2d 4s	92.80	92.80	92.44	92.50
Lib 1st 4¼s	94.60	94.60	94.50	94.60
Lib 2d 4¼s	93.12	93.12	92.94	93.00
Lib 3d 4¼s	94.40	94.50	94.40	94.40
Lib 4th 4¼s	93.06	93.06	92.96	93.06
Vict 4¾s	99.30	99.30	99.28	99.30
Vict 3¾s	99.36	99.36	99.30	99.32

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
City of Paris 6s	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	95¾
Un King 5½s 1921	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
Un King 5½s 1922	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞
Un King 5½s 1929	96⅛	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
Un King 5½s 1937	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	100	..	¼
A A Ch com	*93¼	..	..
Am Wool com	*120	..	4⅝
Am Zinc	17½b	..	..
do pfd	56b	..	..
Arizona Com	14⅛	..	⅜
Booth Fish	14½b	..	..
Boston Elevated	66¾	..	¼
Boston & Maine	36	..	1
Butte & Sup	*21⅞	..	1¼
Cal & Arizona	66¾	..	1¾
Cal & Hecla	400	..	..
Copper Range	48¼	⅝	..
Davis-Daly	12⅝	..	⅛
East Butte	15½	..	½
East Mass	26½	..	..
Fairbanks	84½	..	1
Granby	*62	⅞	..
Gorton-Pew	29⅛	..	..
Gray & Davis	46¾	..	1
Greene-Can	*40	⅞	..
I Creek con	46¼	..	..
Isle Royale	34	..	..
Lake Copper	4¼	..	⅛
Mass Gas	68½	..	1
May-Old Colony	7½	..	..
Miami	25½b	..	..
Mohawk	63	¾	..
Mullins Body	45	..	½
N Y, N H & H	33½	..	1
North Butte	16½	..	..
Old Dominion	39	..	..
Osceola	53	..	2
Parish & Bing	42	½	..
Pond Creek	23½	..	1½
Root & Van Der	52¾	..	¼
Stewart	50	..	..
Swift & Co	134½	..	¼
United Fruit	191	..	½
United Shoe	50¼	..	⅝
U S Smelting	74½	..	¼

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Ætna Explos	8½	8¾
Allied Packers	38	40
Amer Safety Razor	19	19¼
Boston & Mont	70c	73c
Caledonia	38	41
Commonwealth Pet	43	44
Elk Basin	7⅜	8⅛
General Asphalt	125½	126
Guffey Gillespie	32¼	32⅝
Hecla Mining	3⅜	3⅞
Heyden Chem	6⅞	7
Ind Packg	28	31
Loew	31½	32
Loft	24⅝	25
Mercer	35	36
Merritt	21¾	22½
Midwest Refining	165	167
Prod & Refiners	10⅞	11
Retail Candy	16	16¾
Ryann Pet	5⅞	6
Salt Creek	48	48¼
Shell Transport	75½	75¾
Silver King	14	17
Simms Petrol	42	42½
Submarine Boat	17	18
Vanadium Steel	51¼	52½
White Oil	36½	36¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

October—	1919	Increase
Oper revenue	$29,160,983	$25,525,542
Net income	258,806	*138,925
From January 1—		
Oper revenue	$29,160,983	$25,535,542
Net income	1,463,758	1,154,797

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Sec wk November	$4,083,000	$836,000
From January 1	147,184,000	16,854,000

NEW YORK BANK CALL

ALBANY, New York—State Superintendent of Banks Skinner has issued a call for reports on the condition of banks, trust companies, and private bankers, as of November 12.

LIQUIDATION OF THE MOTOR STOCKS

Recessions in the Market Values Amount to 50 Per Cent in Some Instances From Mid-February to Early November

BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the Federal Reserve Bank last week put the money brakes on Wall Street speculation the motor stocks did not escape severe consequences. In a few sessions the listed automobile stocks dropped fully one-fourth of their market gains from mid-February up to early November, while the recessions in some instances ran up to 50 per cent. The subsequent rebound was noteworthy, however, measuring more than 35 points in the case of Chandler and more than 40 points in General Motors.

By selling down to 90 last Thursday Chandler Motor was off 51¼ points from its November 5 record highest. General Motors meantime broke from its crest of 406½ to 280, the nearest it has come to the 1919 low of 118½ in many months.

A view of the price movements in prominent automobile stocks since the 1919 highs, generally made within the last fortnight, follows:

	1919 high	Low week	Now	Net decline
Chandler	141¼	90	115	26¼
Gen Motors com	406½	280	317¼	89¼
Gen Motors pfd	95	90	88½b	6½
Maxwell com	61	39	42½	18½
Maxwell 1st pfd	84½	68	69½	15
Maxwell 2d pfd	46½	32	33b	13½
Pierce-A com	99	60½	67⅜	31⅞
Pierce-A pfd	111	103¼	106b	5
Studebaker com	151	108¾	114¼	36¾
Studebaker pfd	104½	102½	102½	2
Stutz	144⅞	102⅝	109¼	35⅝
White	86	60½	66¼	19¾
Willys-O com	39⅞	30	31⅝	8¼
Willys-O pfd	98¼	89¾	91⅞	6⅜
Average price	119¼	90	96⅞	22⅜

LONDON MARKET IS MORE STABLE

LONDON, England—More stability was noted in the stock markets yesterday, but trading was not brisk.

The gilt-edged section rallied. Support was given to home rails on the prospect of a permanent settlement of Labor troubles as a result of the latest proposals of the cooperative administration of the lines by the companies and employees. Grand Trunks and the shares of the Argentine roads were dull.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses of the extreme Socialists in the elections in France, French loans were flat.

Oils recovered. Shell Transport & Trading was 9⅝ and Mexican Eagles 11 9-16. Mines were irregular.

Consols were 51 for money, British 5s 90¾, British 4½s 85¼.

Grand Trunk 8½, DeBeers 29½, Rand Mines 3½.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, November 18

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Clauss of Clauss Bros & Co.; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Bittner; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—B. E. Epstein of Rothchilds & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. B. Hathaway; United States.
Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Touraine.
New Orleans, La.—Carl Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley Plaza.
New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—J. H. Boyd; United States.
New York City—C. H. Hinman of National Suit & Cloak Co.; Thorndike.
New York City—L. E. Thompson; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Goldstein; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—I. Rosner; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. Feingold; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joe Glazer of Kaufman Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. S. Newell of Newell & Butler; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. C. Will of T. K. Ray Shoe Co.; Adams.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman Bros. Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—C. A. Dibble; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsenhaler of Vinsenhaler Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Wheeling, W. Va.—G. W. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Touraine.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Son; Touraine.
Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman & McQueen; Touraine.
London, Eng.—A. Kohnstamm; Touraine.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis & Jones; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

RICE CROP OF JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial Attaché Abbott cables from Tokyo that the rice crop of Japan is estimated officially at 310,500,000 bushels, or 30,000,000 bushels above the average.

Recommending for Investment

Pacific Gas & El. Co. 1st Pf'd 6% Stock

A TEN YEAR DIVIDEND RECORD
PRICE 89 YIELDING 6¾%

E. G. GEARY & CO.
Investment Bonds
American Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Goudy Mayfield Herbert McNamee

MAYFIELD & CO.,
Grain—Provisions—Stocks
116 West Monroe St., CHICAGO
GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany's national debt, exclusive of liabilities imposed by the Peace Treaty, is estimated at 260,000,000,000 marks, by the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

The Chilean Government is planning a government central bank and proposes to fix the value of the Chilean peso at 12 pence sterling. It now varies from 9½ to 12 pence.

William A. Read & Co. and Tucker, Anthony & Co. are offering $1,750,000 three-year collateral trust 6 per cent convertible gold notes of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company.

Austin P. Cristy has sold the Worcester Telegram and its plant, both real and personal, to Theodore T. Ellis, treasurer and manager of the New England Newspaper Supply Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Spanish budget of $474,631,060 for 1920 carries increases in the land tax of 8 per cent, excess profits tax 30 per cent, taxes on titles and nobility 25 per cent, and also imposes taxes on foreign banks and entertainments.

The rescinding of the coal strike order did not result in any significant increase in production in southern West Virginia during the past week. The output was 65,000 tons, compared with a normal output of 300,000 tons upward.

A total of 17,011 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company subscribed for over $7,000,000 of the company's new $40,000,000 preferred stock issue. The number represents over two-thirds of the employees of the company.

Extensive coal lands will be developed in West Virginia by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which recently purchased the Elkins Coal & Coke Company properties, including 46,000 acres of coal land. The capacity will be doubled.

A London special says that underwriting has been arranged for a £6,200,000 6 per cent loan for Nigeria, to be issued at par. The proceeds are partly required to repay £4,425,000 5 per cent 4-year bonds issued at 97½, due next June.

The city of Liége has concluded negotiations with certain New York banks for a loan of 65,000,000 francs, which will be issued in the form of 66-year 500-franc bonds at 5 per cent, the issue price being 495 francs, according to The New York Tribune.

The Federal Reserve Board has accepted plans for a 15-story building on a full city block in the New York financial district, purchased some time ago for $4,740,850. The estimated cost of the building, which will probably be the largest devoted exclusively to banking in the world, is from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Luxembourg, proportionately speaking, is the wealthiest country in the world. The national wealth, according to recent available figures, amounts to 3,125,000,000 francs, equivalent to 12,000 francs per capita, compared with 10,500 francs for the United States, 9720 francs for Great Britain, 7500 francs for France, and 6440 for Germany.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY'S YEAR

NEW YORK, New York—The American Cotton Oil Company's annual report for the year ended August 31, 1919, shows surplus after taxes and charges of $1,844,214, equivalent after preferred dividends to $6.08 a share earned on the $20,237,100 common, compared with a surplus of $1,661,328 or $5.18 a share in the previous year.

The general profit and loss account for the year compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Net profit	$2,694,214	$2,327,994
Interest	850,000	666,666
Balance	1,844,214	1,611,328
Pfd divs	611,916	611,916
Com divs	809,484	809,484
Surplus	422,814	239,982

JOPLIN ORE MARKET

JOPLIN, Missouri—Zinc blende purchased last week brought $47.50, lead $85, and calamine from $27.50 to $35. Shipments were fairly heavy, averaging about 9000 tons.

BANK TAKES HOPEFUL VIEW OF BUSINESS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The business outlook in New England, as seen in the monthly review of the First National Bank of Boston, is hopeful. The bank says:

The past month has been specially noteworthy both in trade and finance. The outstanding feature is the distinct progress made in the Labor situation. With changes in the cost of living, adjustment of wages up and down are necessary, and conflicts of opinion between employer and employee are inevitable. The fact that strikes, such as those of the railroad shopmen, steel workers, New York dock workers, and the Boston policemen, have been virtually won by the employers is of secondary importance.

The vitally important development lies in the fact that public opinion has been aroused and has expressed itself in no uncertain manner in disapproval of the ultra-radical doctrines put forth by the extremists of the Labor forces. The conservative leaders of Labor are regaining control, witness the decision of the coal miners to obey the government's order to cancel their strike order.

INCREASED CAPITAL FOR CITIES SERVICE

NEW YORK, New York—At the special meeting of the Cities Service Company on Monday, at Dover, Delaware, the stockholders approved the increase in the capital stock through the authorization of $100,000,000 of the second preferred stock, of which $40,000,000 will be of $10 par value, known as preference B, and $60,000,000 will be of $100 par value, known as preference BB. Only $3,000,000 of this stock will be now issued, and this will be of the preference B. The stockholders also approved an amendment to the charter, providing for the right of the company to redeem all or any part of the present preferred stock at 112, and of the second preferred stock at 106, and also an amendment in respect to investments from the proceeds of securities junior to the preferred issue.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
December	37.00	37.05	35.35	35.65
January	35.45	35.70	33.70	33.98
March	33.90	34.00	32.00	32.05
May	32.75	32.85	30.85	31.00
July	31.95	32.00	30.00	30.20

Spots 38.65, off 100 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
December	37.50	37.56	35.90	35.95
January	35.75	35.75	33.76	34.02
March	34.10	34.10	31.04	31.22

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
December	1.30⅝	1.34⅝	1.30⅝	1.34¼
January	1.24½	1.27½	1.24½	1.27
May	1.25¼	1.26½	1.24⅝	1.26⅛
July	1.24⅝a	1.25½	1.23¾	1.25¼
Oats—				
December	.72⅝	.73¼-	.72⅝	.73
May	.75⅝	.75⅞	.67⅝	.75⅝-
Pork—				
January	....	....	....	34.00
Lard—				
November	....	....	....	25.00b
December	....	....	....	23.70
January	23.60	23.70	23.42	23.55

HIGH PRICE FOR LONG STAPLE

JACKSON, Mississippi—A bale of long staple cotton was sold yesterday by Capt. W. A. Swift of Swifton, Mississippi, at $1 a pound, which is thought to be a record price for spot cotton this season. The bale weighed 585 pounds and, with the seed, netted $685.

W. Cameron Forbes
Charles E. Perkins
John F. Perkins

Announce the formation of

FORBES-PERKINS COMPANY

by agreement dated October 8, 1919, with a subscribed capital of $1,500,000, for the purpose of engaging in foreign trade.

Forbes-Perkins Company has opened an office at 120 Liberty Street, New York City, under the management of Mr. Rodney D. Chipp, now General Manager of the Vulcan Trading Companies, and who, at an early date, will resign from his present position and devote his entire services to the business of Forbes-Perkins Company. It also has representatives now in Brazil, and is prepared to act as general and financial agents and forwarders, to execute orders on commission, to accept consignments, and generally handle commercial transactions, between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. William T. Nolting, who has held many important and responsible positions in the Philippine Islands and who until recently was General Manager in Brazil under the Receivership of the Brazil Railway Company, is the general Representative of Forbes-Perkins Company.

The home office of the Company is at

84 State Street, Boston
Massachusetts

DIVIDENDS

The American Trading Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable November 20 on stock of record November 10.

The Cuba Railroad Company has called its scrip dividend, which was to have been payable February 1, 1921, for redemption February 1, 1920.

The York Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $4 a share and an extra of $6 a share, both payable December 1 to stock of record November 21.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable January 15 to holders of record December 20.

The Becker Milling Machine Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 2 on stock of record November 20.

The Crucible Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 22 to stock of record December 8.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 15.

The Galena Signal Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of $2 a share on the old and new preferred stocks, payable December 31 on stock of record November 29.

The Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 10 to stock of record December 1.

The Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 on the preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $3 on the common stock, both payable December 15 to stock of record December 1.

The Cuba Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, and the Cuba Railroad declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock. Both dividends are payable February 2 on stock of record December 31.

STOCKS CONTINUE DOWNWARD COURSE

Crucible Steel featured the New York stock market yesterday. Heavy selling of this issue weakened the general tone and when at one time it was selling 27 points below Monday's closing quotation the rest of the market became still weaker. It closed down 24 points. Moderate rallies took place, but the closing showed large net losses throughout the list. American Locomotive was off 3, American Woolen 4⅜, Corn Products 4⅜, General Motors 7¼, Mexican Petroleum 8½, Republican Steel 4, Southern Pacific 4⅜, Texas Company 7¼, Union Pacific 4⅜. There were many other losses of 2 points or more. Bond business was large.

On the Boston exchange losses extended from a good fraction to a point.

CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN

MONTREAL, Quebec—Canada has subscribed $673,199,790 to the new Victory Loan, more than double the original objective, according to revised tabulation.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $27, up ¼c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 70d., up 1d.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BALTIMORE & OHIO

Without Benefit of Federal Compensation Result of the Year's Operations Would Have Shown Substantial Deficit

NEW YORK, New York—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company annual report for the year ended December 31, 1918, shows surplus after charges, taxes and preferred dividends, of $8,639,358, equal to $5.67 a share earned on $152,317,468 common, compared with $5,674,847, or $3.72 a share in 1917.

The federal operating account shows a net income of $7,172,486, which compares with the guaranteed rental of $27,744,740, or a loss for the government of $20,572,254. Without benefit of federal compensation, the result of last year's operations would have been a deficit before dividends of $9,546,851.

The corporate income account compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Fed compen	$27,744,740	....
Op inc (revised)	....	$22,592,969
Oth income	5,200,951	5,276,311
Gross income	32,945,691	27,869,280
Int rentals, tax, etc.	21,920,288	19,774,049
Net income	11,025,403	8,095,231
Sinking fund, etc	31,514	65,856
Pfd div	2,354,531	2,354,527
Surplus	8,639,358	5,674,847

The profit and loss account shows as follows: Profit and loss credit balance December 31, 1917, $24,853,880; deduct revenues and expenses pertaining to the period prior to federal control audited subsequently and included in the accounts of the director-general, $5,983,297; and miscellaneous adjustments, $533,043; balance, $18,337,539; add income for year 1918, $8,639,358; total credit, $26,976,897; less common dividends, $6,837,433; balance to credit of profit and loss December 31, 1918, $20,139,465.

The federal operating account for the year 1918 compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Oper rev	$174,191,448	$139,851,909
Oper exp	160,592,180	108,093,666
Taxes, etc.	4,803,976	4,688,833
Oper income	8,795,292	27,069,410
Other income	1,778,898	1,215,518
Gross income	10,574,190	28,284,928
Rentals, etc.	3,401,704	5,224,346
Net income	7,172,486	23,060,582

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	32	33
Atlantic Refining pref	110½	111½
Chesbrough Mfg	290	310
Crescent Pipe	34	37
Galena Signal com	88	93
Illinois Pipe Line	175	180
International Pet	56½	57
New York Transit	165	180
Northern Pipe	105	109
Ohio Oil	275	280
Pierce Oil	19	20
Prairie Pipe	275	285
Solar Refining	380	400
Southern Pipe	167	172
South Penn	335	345
S W Penn Pipe	98	103
S O of Cal	298	302
S O of Ind	750	765
S O of Neb	548	560
S O of N J	717	721
S O of Ohio	515	525
Union Tank	126	130
Vacuum Oil	410	450
S O Old Stock (all on)	2497	....

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ARMY CHAPLAINS CORPS IS URGED

General Committee Advises Direct Appeal for Legislation Making Organization Permanent Along Proposed Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The general committee on army and navy chaplains, representing practically all Protestant denominations, is appealing to all who value the moral and religious welfare of the army to write immediately to the chairmen of the Military Affairs Committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as their state representatives, urging favorable consideration of the bill to create a corps of chaplains in the army. This bill, drawn by a committee of which Bishop William F. McDowell is chairman, has recently been introduced into both the Senate and the House.

This bill provides that such a corps shall consist of all chaplains now holding commissions and all who may hereafter be commissioned, and shall be administered by a staff of three chaplains fairly representing the religious forces of the country. Under the bill the President would be authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one chaplain, including those now holding commissions, for each 1200 commissioned officers and men authorized by law. It provides further for the ranking of such chaplains from first lieutenant to colonel, with pro rata pay and allowances.

All appointments would be provisional for the term of two years, except that the chaplains who served during the war would be eligible for appointment on their army records, without respect to age or examination.

A number of church organizations have already indorsed the bill, among them the Federal Council of Churches in America. This council, quoting the almost unanimous verdict of officers and men in the army during the war that the chaplains "made good," urges that organization of the chaplains is as important in time of peace as in war; that the war proved indisputably the need for such organization, and that to obtain the most efficient service there must be coordination, intelligent supervision, and sympathetic control. Until now, except in the American expeditionary forces, there has been no provision for such supervision and correlation of the work of chaplains. The organization built up by General Pershing, creating a headquarters board of chaplains, with senior chaplains in each army corps, division, base section, etc., was considered so satisfactory that the bill was based upon it.

The council adds that as it is probable that this country will, in the future, maintain a larger standing army than in the past, a larger body of chaplains will be needed, and their work will be more important, with greater opportunity, facts that emphasize the need of proper organization.

KREISLER CONCERT CANCELED

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The recital here on Thursday of Fritz Kreisler, well-known Austrian violinist, has been canceled by the Louisville Fine Arts League, upon complaint of the local chapter, American Legion, whose officers said their action was based on a resolution adopted by the national convention which condemned all efforts to generate sympathy for Germany and her allies through operas, plays, performers and artists of enemy countries.

Classified Advertisements

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YOUNG LADY with 4 years' exp. in mfg. business desires position to take charge of small office in loop; can take care correspondence. W 40, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED WOMAN with child school age wishes position; good housekeeper; can sew and be very useful in the home. B 79, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper by refined American woman; good cook and manager. Addr. R 47, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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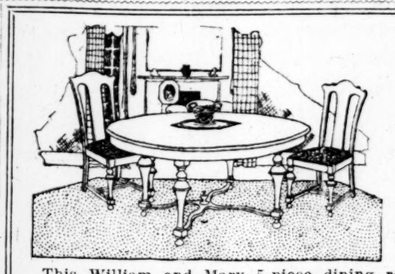
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

IBANEZ AND AMERICA

The visit to America of the famous Spanish novelist, Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, who achieved such noteworthy fame as the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," is a significant event in American literary life. Ibáñez has made distinguished use of his literary art during the war in spreading anti-German propaganda, and the value of his work has been enhanced by the subtlety of its execution. Few of us who read his "Four Horsemen," while we were still under the spell of the great world war, fully realized that the motive underlying its writing was considerably beyond that which ordinarily attaches itself to a literary masterpiece; but, if one were to reread the story today, with the war actually a part of history rather than a present fact, he would be astonished to find how obvious the author's purpose becomes, and would realize how powerful is his propaganda.

The disturbing feature of the visit of this distinguished Spanish writer is the fact that he comes to America with the avowed intention of seeking the inspiration for his next story from the American people. This in itself is a recognition of the position which we, as a nation, have achieved as a result of our war work, and a further acknowledgment of the part which Ibáñez believes the American people are to play in the reconstruction of the world; yet those of us who still preserve our sanity might well wish that the novelist might have postponed his visit until we, as a people, had shown ourselves competent to reconstruct ourselves.

In other words, how is a foreign writer to discover the true American traits, of which we are justly proud and which we would rejoice to see perpetuated by his masterful pen, when Americanism as an issue is today passing through the crisis which must determine whether or not the radicalism which has come from overseas is to prevail over what we believe to be our natural instincts and characteristics? American writers today find it difficult, in the face of present conditions, to determine how truthfully to portray either people or events. If this be so, the problem seems almost unsolvable for anyone unacquainted with our people or our country except from the casual observation which he will have the opportunity to make during a period which is far from normal.

The writer was recently entertaining, in Boston, a Mexican who came to him with letters of introduction. Walking down our leading thoroughfare, we passed the state guards in military occupation. The Mexican turned with a smile and said: "We do not have to do this in Mexico." It is not difficult to surmise what estimate of Boston he will take back to his own people.

It remains to be seen, then, how far Ibáñez will be able to penetrate beneath the surface of turmoil and unrest, and discover the real underlying traits of American life. It is a wonderful opportunity to have ourselves portrayed by an unusual genius; it is to be hoped that the opportunity will not be lost, because of the untoward conditions which exist from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL PROBLEMS

"British Supremacy and Canadian Self-Government." 1839-1854. By J. L. Morison, M. A., D. Litt. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. 8s. 6d. net.

An inquiry into political problems which are mutually contradictory calls for no little skill in its method of presentment, and it may be conceded at once that in his examination into the conflict between two opposing ideals and in his analysis and elucidation of their reconciliation Professor Morison has displayed unusual skill. In his lucid and extremely interesting monograph, he shows a keen sense of, and remarkable power of grasping, the important factors in the situation. The result is an excellent piece of analysis, and the story of the conflict between the ideal of British supremacy and that of colonial self-government is an absorbing one, full of instruction to present and future statesmen.

The state papers and the correspondence of the period surveyed, the early newspapers and pre-confederation pamphlets, and the documents in Queens University Library, Kingston, which have been used with such skill, support the author's opinion that, with a few brilliant exceptions, Burke's contemporaries were as inadequately equipped as for dealing with imperial politics or for taking a wide view of affairs and gauging the trend of colonial opinion.

After drawing an interesting picture of the Canadian community in 1839, of the different political groups in the country, the more stable factors in public life, and the education and religion of the settlers, Professor Morison proceeds to a detailed study of the four governors-general, Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Metcalfe, and Lord Elgin, who wielded authority in Canada between 1839 and 1854. He has disregarded Lord Cathcart, whose tenure of office was brief and practically that of a locum tenens, and he set forth clearly the respective credentials of these governors for their task. The completion of Lord Durham's work, which Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for the colonies and leader of the House of Commons, intrusted to Poulett Thomson, afterward Lord Sydenham, entailed much anxious thought upon the part of the Governor-General, involving the elaboration of a new and untried system of government. Lord Sydenham had to reconcile deference to Canadian public opinion with the maintenance of responsibility and power in the hands of the Ministry at home. How difficult and complex was his task is shown by Lord John Russell's instructions, from which Professor Morison quotes. The task committed to Thomson called for greater strength of character and will than many of his friends credited him with; but he proved them to be wrong in their estimates, showing unfailing tact and the possession of an iron hand beneath the velvet glove. If he was occasionally guilty of misjudgment, as in his miscalculation of the volume of opinion in favor of union, his skill as a political strategist stood him generally in good stead. The story of the coming into being of the union and the part he played is narrated with great skill, showing how much the Governor-General contributed to the establishment of autonomy in Canada, despite his opposition to the advocates of a wider system.

Lord Elgin's summary of Sydenham's work discloses the situation in Canada when Sir Charles Bagot took over the reins of government. Lord Elgin expresses his amazement to Lord Grey at the way in which Lord Sydenham had conceived it possible to concede to Canada such constitutional privileges as were conferred upon the country at the time of the union, "and yet restrict in practice their powers of self-government as he proposed." Professor Morison surveys with equal skill the parts played respectively by Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Metcalfe, and Lord Elgin, showing how strongly Bagot contrasted both in character and methods with his predecessor. When he arrived in Canada, he had one great achievement to his credit, the successful negotiation of the treaty which neutralized the Great Lakes; but all his experience had been in international diplomacy, and the result of his governorship showed that he was not the man to deal with the domestic diplomacy in which he was to be concerned, and that he did not possess the strength of character needed to counteract the prejudiced individualism of his chief at the Colonial Office, Lord Stanley, who was the real controlling influence over political problems which no one could settle at such a distance from the scene of action. Yet Professor Morison shows how Bagot's political instincts enabled him to pursue a policy of expediency which checkmated the reactionaries, who believed that Bagot had conceded so much to the reform party that separation of Canada from England was inevitable.

The ascendancy of the reactionaries seemed, for the time, to be accentuated by the appointment of Bagot's successor, Sir Charles, afterward Lord Metcalfe, whose qualifications as an administrator in India fitted him ill for the new sphere to which he was called. The atmosphere of autocracy in which he had passed so many years was not the best preparation for handling delicate situations in a country where democracy had been admitted as the ideal form of government, in however crude a stage that democracy might be, or for deciding the delicate question of where to draw the line between British control and Canadian self-government. How completely he failed to accomplish the reconciliation of the English and the French elements in the colony and left to his successor, Lord Elgin, "to decide whether Britain preferred a second rebellion and probable separation to a radical change of system," is revealed in these pages. The author, having shown how Lord Elgin's arrival upon the scene completely "changed the whole aspect of affairs," and after paying a warm tribute to Elgin's statesmanship in foreseeing that it was only through recognizing the need of granting untrammeled self-government to Canada that political content would flourish and the foundations would be laid of a lasting union, proceeds to an interesting study of British opinion upon Canadian autonomy and the consequences of the achievement of that autonomy.

The tendency toward the separation of Canada from England had been steady, and, as Professor Morison says, the establishment of autonomy made subsequent confederation inevitable. He gives an excellent outline of the growth of a political life in Canada, different from that of Great Britain, and of the attitude of the distinctive elements of the population toward England, and the value of his work is enhanced by a good index.

ICONOCLASTIC ESSAYS

"Old and New Masters." By Robert Lynd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

This collection of fugitive essays is a curious grouping of subjects which have previously been published in various magazines. It consists of 27 different items, including such worthies as Browning, Wordsworth, and Keats; the Irish writers, Lady Gregory, Yeats, and Synge; as well as the Russian writers, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, and Tchechov; even Mr. Bernard Shaw is included!

In spite of the tremendous territory which it covers, the essays make good reading, chiefly because of the original style of the author. He approves of some of the authors, of course, but the book as a whole will be entitled "Iconoclastic Essays." A few extracts from this volume are interesting both for their style and for their expression:

"If Dostoevsky had had less vision, he would have been Strindberg. If his vision had been æsthetic and sensual, he might have been d'Annunzio." "Jane Austen is a naturalist among tame animals. . . . She enjoyed the spectacle of men and women making fools of themselves. . . . She observed with malice. . . . She observed with her ears rather than with her eyes. . . . There is more description of persons and places in Mr. Shaw's stage directions than in all Miss Austen's novels."

Synge is more popular with the author. "His genius," he says, "was a genius of decoration, not of psychology. One might compare it to firelight in a dark room throwing fantastic shapes on the walls." "The mirror that Strindberg held up to Nature," the author says, "was a cracked one. It was cracked in a double sense—it was crazy."

Similar quotations to those already made could be continued indefinitely, as the book is full of them, but enough of them have been quoted to show the nature of the essays. One might readily turn to his book for entertainment, but hardly for instruction, as the approach which the author makes to his various subjects is strained, and obviously for the purpose of weaving original phrases which, in large measure, differ from the ordinary acceptance of recognized literary critics.

FRENCH ART IN THE THIRD REPUBLIC

"L'Art Indépendant Français sous la Troisième République." By Camille Mauclair. Paris: Bibliothèque Internationale de Critique. 2 francs 50.

Mr. Mauclair's book is in great measure an attack on, or perhaps it were more correct to say a protest against, the tyrannical conservatism of official art in France, during the last half century. The history of art generally in Europe, at this time, was that of a conflict between officialdom, jealous of its past and for its future, on the one hand, and on the other a modern tendency to overthrow tradition and custom by the introduction of startling innovations. On the one side, there was a rigid determination to recognize nothing which had not the sanction of those whose talents or whose judgments constituted their authority absolutely in their own eyes, and to a great extent in the eyes of the public also; on the other, whether with anarchic intent or not, there were the introduction and propagation of new standards and methods, the abrupt and uncompromising dissimilarity of which from the old, was in itself a criticism, if not a defiant repudiation. The most noticeable result of the autocracy exercised by "les Jurys des Salons," and the official critic, has been to incite the rebellious not so much to originality which would have made its appearance in any case, whether in the sunshine of adulation or battling with the fierce winds of hostility, but to a spirit of disunity among men who, however much they might differ in many directions, might well have found a basis for cooperation in a common love of art, a common patriotism. Unreasoning prejudice, on the one hand, and growing exasperation on the other were, unfortunately, to emphasize the differences between them.

When Monet launched his truly amazing picture, "L'Impression," upon the troubled waters of French art, they had not yet recovered from the storms which had agitated them with the innovations of the Realists, of Millet, of Corot and Daubigny, to mention but a few. At no time favorable to startlingly new methods, it was hardly to be expected that "L'Ecole" would welcome with toleration anything so wholly revolutionary as was the Impressionist movement, led by Monet and his brilliant disciple, Manet. Yet these men, so long to be given the cold shoulder of officialdom, were to introduce into French art, as later the Symbolists were to introduce into poetry and romance, light, grace and freedom, such as France could ill have spared.

In literature, Mallarmé, in music, Debussy, were two of the most distinguished innovators with whom the author has to deal, in considering French art during the Third Republic. With extraordinary modesty, with an entire lack of pedanticism, Mallarmé gathered about him some of the most brilliant thinkers and writers of his day. With Paul Verlaine, from whom in character and general mise en scène he differed completely, and yet whose ideals and methods in many ways approximated his own, Mallarmé shared the honor of having initiated and inspired the Symbolist movement. "Héros de la poésie lyrique," Mr. Mauclair has truly called him, but it was chiefly in his marvelous conversational gifts that men recognized his immediate and irresistible charm. It was at these times that his genius took its finest flights and there were revealed the range, the nuances, the graceful originality of his thought and language, such as the Romanticists in their elaborations, the Realists with their studied details, had never even approached.

What will strike the reader, among many other admirable characteristics in this book, is the author's sense of international justice, where art is concerned—no easy matter, as recent writings have shown, for Frenchmen today. His consideration of German music, for instance, is eminently fair, even generous, and while he rejoices in the genius of a Debussy which has once more gathered the scattered threats of French musical tradition together and woven therefrom its own wonderful harmonies, he does not, for that reason or for any other, belittle the great work of the German masters.

His main idea is for cooperation, it might be said for a practical application of the ideals of democracy to art, for in this way only does he believe that the great constructive work of the future will be built upon a firm foundation. Thus will independence not be driven to alienation nor individualism be tempted into anarchy; thus will cease also a condition not far removed sometimes from civil war between academies and those who refuse submission to them. While it is true that the success, whether of an individual or a movement, will never finally depend upon "les Jurys des Salons," officialdom is capable, as it has proved in the past, of considerably retarding their just appraisement. For this reason, the public has a right to demand that each fresh phase of development in art be presented without prejudice and, in furthering this object, the authorities must come to recognize that they are best serving not the interests of art merely, but those also of their own country.

NEW LIGHT ON MODERN HISTORY

"Modern and Contemporary European History," by J. Salwyn Schapiro Ph. D., Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50 net.

The fact remains—and whether we like it or not, seems powerless to alter it—that to write a book does not necessarily make one a man of letters; that to disguise a canvas surface, under a layer of pigments, does not necessarily make one a painter; that to re-echo Marc Antony's speech does not necessarily make one a tragedian. Nor does to compile dates and events necessarily make one a historian.

To excel in these various professions, something more is needed than pen and ink and foolscap; something more than tubes and brushes and an unprotesting surface; something more than a Roman toga and a trick of memory. Something more is needed than dates and facts . . . shall we say it? . . . vision.

Professor Schapiro is not lacking in that essential quality. That he has written a history of modern and contemporary Europe is in itself a remarkable enough feat, but not half so remarkable as the original, the thoroughly "modern" manner in which he has contrived to write it.

Believing that the main function of history is to explain the present, he has planned, in writing this book, to devote increasingly more attention to the periods as they approached our own time. The epoch since 1870, therefore, occupies more than half the volume, for Professor Schapiro has felt that it was of paramount importance, in the history of modern and contemporary Europe, to describe the various problems that confronted the European nations at the beginning of the twentieth century. The introductory chapter is a résumé of the "ancien régime," the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire. It was written for the purpose of reviewing the antecedents of the nineteenth century, that the reader might not plunge into this period without preparation.

In writing this history, Professor Schapiro has substituted, for the arid method of chronicling political and military events, the brilliant method of his own invention, by which these events, succeeding each other in a bewildering maze, are disentangled, treated topically and developed according to the significance of their relation to the issues under consideration. In pursuing his method of writing history, Professor Schapiro has endeavored to solve two problems: (1) a modification of the chronological order, in such a way as to permit, in the most important matters at least, topical treatment, and (2) the inclusion of social, economic and cultural matters with the military and political.

Professor Schapiro considers a history of nineteenth century Europe incomplete that does not explain the significant social movements, such as socialism, syndicalism, and feminism, that have profoundly influenced the ideals and the lives of millions in every country. He has, therefore, devoted considerable space to the explanation of these movements.

To many who, after closing this book, will place it in a convenient corner of their shelves for frequent and valuable reference, a paragraph of the preface will seem to indicate the measure of the author's robust, penetrating and splendidly individual power of thought. "Why," says Professor Schapiro, "third-rate politicians, like Lord Liverpool and Ollivier, should find place in history and literary men of the first order, like Thackeray and Hugo, should be left out, has always appeared to me an anomaly. Literature has never been so removed from the life of the times that the historian can afford to neglect it."

Sections on literature, a feature neglected in nearly all general histories of Europe, are thus included in this volume.

LITERARY NOTES

The essays brought together by Basil Matthews in "The League of Nations" (Oxford University Press, London) are all documents which in their first utterance were notable, and in the progress of thought on the question of how to establish and safeguard the peace of the world, have already become classic. Viscount Bryce introduces the series with a lucid and comprehensive statement of the whole question; few words, well fitted, conclusive, as is his wont. The authors are Viscount Grey, Bishop Talbot, Sir Julian Corbett, Sir Sydney Olivier, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Gilbert Murray, A. F. Pollard, Hartley Withers.

Remarkable in diversity of approach and unity of purpose, remarkable also for the developing thought as here arranged, the papers are weighty with words of wisdom, illumined with words of vision, and the contents, taken as a whole, a necessary part of the literature of the League.

From the columns of The Stars and Stripes, the paper written, reported for, edited, and illustrated by enlisted men of the American expeditionary force in France, a number of stories are culled by Sergeant Alexander Woollcotté, with inspiring title to make up the book, "The Command Is Forward" (The Century Company, of New York, $1.75). The stories are not all tales, this being a newspaper, and none are fiction; but every one is fresh and true and full of heart beat; some are eulogies in more or less doughboy English; some are comedy—and these are the ones surest to bring a lump into the throat; all are about honorable men who gave a good account of themselves. Intensely interesting from cover to cover; ending with "A Letter to the Folks," beginning "Dear America," and signed "A. E. F.": "Your sons are coming home. . . . If we have done well it was for love of you. . . . Those ships will bring back . . . better citizens. . . . We have seen shining things done in your name. . . . In the name of those who cannot come back . . . the American soldier sends you his love."

In his volume, "Insect Artizans and Their Work," which is illustrated with drawings and photographs, Mr. Edward Step gives some highly interesting facts relating to the different activities of the insect world, advancing the theory that insects were familiar with such arts as weaving, spinning, paper-making, tailoring, etc., long before man had practiced them. In other words, he champions the idea that man has learnt these and kindred arts from the insect world. If it cannot be said that the conclusions of his volume of undoubted interest to the casual reader, who does not stay to criticize, but looks solely for entertainment. The activities of the insect, marvelous as they are in the perfection of their achievement, are limited in direction; those of man are unlimited, both in power of adaptation to new conditions and in variety and direction. The book is published by Messrs. Hutchinson, of London.

In "Das Marme—Drama des 15 Juli, 1918," Lieut. von Kurt Hesse gives a vivid account of the struggle in the closing months of the war, as seen from the point of view of the thirty-sixth German division. The picture he draws of events is of peculiar interest, as showing the mental state of the German Army at the time, and how they instinctively felt that all was not well and that the true state of affairs had been concealed from them.

The Sanitary Commission of American Civil War Times held a fair in Boston Theater, in December of 1865, and one of the most interesting contributions to its wares was a manuscript book of nonsense verses and drawings by Miss Susan Hale, whose volume of "Letters" has been among the best received of recent publications. "Inklings for Thinklings" was the title, and it was disposed of by raffle, according to the unmoral custom of that time. The book was won by a gentleman whose daughter, Caroline P. Atkinson, now makes it known to the public (Marshall Jones Company, Boston. $2 net).

The rhymes are clever, some of the sketches have vivacity. Between the arms of an initial W stands a very black little girl, who is saying blithely,

"What care I how black I be,
If I can learn my A B C."

As a rule, however, the rhymes are merely jingling nonsense, without reference to the need which brought them into being, and there is nothing to prevent the book from being acceptable to children anywhere. It is well bound; drawings and penmanship beautifully reproduced.

A fourth and revised edition of Dr. C. J. Willis' "Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns," is announced by the Cambridge (England) University Press.

In the study of economics, Mr. Alfred Marshall stands almost, if not quite, preeminent in Great Britain. In his latest volume, published by Macmillans, London, he has amassed an enormous number of facts connected with industry which he has been gathering and coordinating for many years past, and which have peculiar value to the student of economics, owing to the fact that Mr. Marshall has, to quote his own words, made it his aim "to present as accurate a picture as I can of a part of the field of economics, and not to advocate any particular conclusions." So, through his "broad reasonings" which he has set out briefly as "essential for the argument," his readers can draw their own conclusions. Starting his survey of "Industry and Trade" with an account of the unchallenged leadership of England in the textile industries up to the date of the Franco-Prussian War, and the subsequent leadership of France in what he terms "individuality and refinement of production," of Germany in "science in the service of industry," and of the United States in "multiform standardization," he proceeds to discuss the dominant tendencies of organized trade and those of trusts and combinations, and the attempts of government to intervene in business. To the student of political and social problems, his work will be illuminating.

THE LEADING SPANISH NOVELISTS

"Novelas y Novelistas." By Andrenio. Madrid: Casa Editorial Calleja. 4.50 pesetas.

This book is so apposite to these present times, and is so good in itself, that one feels one has a right of complaint against the author in that he has not more than half completed the task which his qualifications and his initiative on this occasion have clearly laid upon him. He treats with knowledge, sympathy, discretion, and passes a careful judgment upon a group of the leading Spanish novelists of these times, and we have deeply interesting and instructive discourses upon Perez Galdos, Pio Baroja, Ramon de Valle Inclan, Ricardo Leon, Perez y Ayala, Unamuno, and the Condesa de Pardo Bazan.

This is, it will be agreed, an excellent selection; but, if there were to be so many, there should have been more. We inquire immediately for Armando Palacio Valdes, and the Anglo-Saxon novel-reading public would, surely, be inclined to put a question about Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, with whom they have become more familiar than with any other Spanish novelist of these or any other times. As it happens, Mr. Gomez de Baquero (for it is no secret that it is he who writes under the nom de plume submitted on the title-page, and appended to the excellent critical articles that he writes for one of the leading Madrid newspapers) makes a suggestion to us that he will, indeed, in the future send forth another volume, and that in it Palacio Valdes and Ibáñez shall be dealt with, as well as certain writers who have passed from the scene, such as Juan Valera and José Maria de Pereda. But, in that case, "Andrenio" must have a care that he does not commit further omissions for which he will be barely excused. The admirers of Felipe Trigo, for instance, will complain if there is no satisfaction for them in the new volume.

Of course, there is hardly a pretension that the present short collection of studies is what we might call representative, still less that there is any "order of merit" about it all; but it is a point as to whether the selection would not have been assisted, if Unamuno had given way to Ibáñez or Palacio Valdes, much as one admires the force and clarity with which the first-named expresses himself on the social subjects of which he is such an earnest and devoted student.

It is of some importance thus to consider and appraise and explain certain views and ideas upon the Spanish novelists, for looking, internationally, over the whole field of present-day fiction, there is scarcely any movement which is more pronounced than the advance of the writers of the peninsula, their constructive powers, their characterization, the serious way in which they apply themselves to their art, their riddance of mere froth and sentimentality, and the general bracing up of their qualities. They are producing fine work which, for artistic value, is challenging comparison with the best in other countries. By no means the least of its qualities is its conspicuous sincerity.

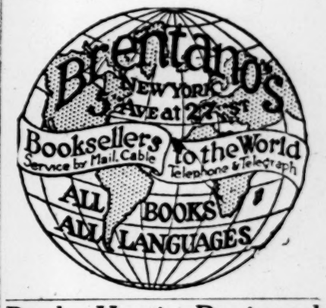
Although some of the Spanish novelists achieve large sales, they have not until recently made much headway internationally in translation; and so, except for Spain herself and Spanish-speaking South America, these writers have hardly even been so much as names that have been heard. But, evidently, a new era has opened, for after its enthusiastic reception in Spain, where it is on its way to its hundredth thousand, "Los Cuatro Jinetes del Apocalipsis," of Blasco Ibáñez, has achieved great success in the United States, Paris, and London; and, if a general reckoning were possible, it might come out as the most popular novel of the world for its own particular period—the war period. This Anglo-Saxon recognition, which has been forced by Mr. Ibáñez, is likely to have most important consequences, for inevitably it must lead to the attraction of English-speaking readers to other Spanish novelists, as well as to the previous works of the remarkably successful Valencian; and, if they are carefully guided, they will assuredly not be disappointed. So we may be on the borders of something like a little Spanish "boom," though, indeed, if it came to that, the good work would soon be exhausted.

There has been neglect of it hitherto, for while the works of Ibáñez himself have, for instance, been regularly translated into French, and there has been a strong demand for them in Paris, into German, Russian, Portuguese, Italian and Dutch, comparatively few English translations have been made. The new vogue will increase, for the reading of the Spanish novel opens up an entirely new series of thoughts and emotions, just as the Russian did. But the Spanish novels are not constructed on a curious, introspective style, with sharp-cut realism—though Blasco Ibáñez and Pio Baroja can be realistic enough—like the Russian. The form to which they have mostly settled is plain and sober, after the style of English and American novels of a little while ago, as it might be said, but with the most careful and polished craftsmanship. It is nearly all serious work; the Spanish author has no pen for rollicking romance or gayeties. Yet do not imagine from this that he turns out gloomy pages; far from that. They are lit by the sun and the warmth, the color and the laughter of Andalusia, stirred by the activities of the Levantine coast; quickened by the new impulses of the old Leon and Galicia. They submit a new world, and are no worse nor less interesting than any other—to the readers of English. Incidentally, there is reason to believe that they are already provoking a study of the Spanish language, and turning the direction of travelers to the peninsula of ancient renown.

Clearly, then, Mr. de Baquero does well to write this book, and his readers will demand insistently the other half of the idea, and not leave it to his own simple pleasure and delay. His portraits and considerations in the present case are admirable; and he appears to make an effort to resist that tendency, which is all too conspicuous in Spanish criticism generally, of being not critical at all, but merely sentimentally adulatory. He speaks with some admiring enthusiasm of Pio Baroja, and, even if one suspects him of a little exaggeration, it is no bad thing; for this distinguished writer, a man of sincerity, an acute observer, and a fearless exposer of the political and social ills from which his country suffers—witness his fearful picture of the ruin and neglect of the country districts by the rich old landowners in "La Dama Errante"—has been mercilessly attacked, because the great war found him in philosophic appreciation of German culture. Moreover, he had the feeling that this war, like others before it, was due to faults on both sides. There are critics now who find Baroja's work rough and skimpy, where before they admired it for its strength and sharpness. Their first judgment was the better: Pio Baroja is well and firmly placed in the first half dozen novelists of his generation, and those who feel keenly about the war, when they take up a story book, might now begin to teach themselves that art and politics are things apart, or should be.

Valle Inclan is a writer of a different mold, gentle, graceful, always delightful, and his stories of the Carlist war are among the best things in modern Spanish literature. Ricardo Leon is somewhat of a new type; one of the latest elected to the Real Academia Española, he has, not fairly or nicely perhaps, been dubbed the society novelist. In his work there is a great deal of distinction; "El Amor de los Amores," for example, is a fine novel, indeed, a brilliant piece of work.

Of course, "Andrenio" makes his first and chief study of Perez Galdos. Here one does no more than mention it, since it is too much for a note. It is a discerning study in which the critic draws up a parallel between his subject and Erckmann-Chatrian, and sees that his Spaniard does not suffer for it, as he should not. Apart from their artistic merits, the novels of Galdos have a historical value that is high. This aspect of the subject is dealt with in an intelligent way, and the study altogether is immensely agreeable to the readers of a novelist who has told the tale of an age in his country's history, as no other novelist of any other country ever has done.



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THE HOME FORUM

From London to Holyhead

The post is a very ancient institution. Posts were employed in Babylonia and Persia; the Romans had a post known as the "cursus publicus." The word "post," derived from the Latin "positus," or "placed," meant in its primary significance the house or place where the horses were kept which were used for the purpose of conveying the dispatches sent by this service, and in all probability, when Britain was finally subjugated by the Emperors, the cursus publicus was established there, and passed along the various roads which were then constructed. It is supposed that these roads, or some of them, were formed on existing British roads, but on this point there is no definite information. The "Itinerary" of Antoninus, an important geographical work, gives full particulars of the Roman roads in Britain, with the names of the stations and the distances. One of the principal of these roads was the Watling Street; originating at Dover, it led through Canterbury and Rochester to London; entering at the Surrey side, it passed over the Thames at the point where London Bridge now stands. A small part of the road still remains, connecting St. Paul's Churchyard with Budge Row. The road's site is coincident with Holborn and Oxford Street; turning near where the Marble Arch now stands, it continued in a northwesterly direction through St. Alban's, Towcester, into Staffordshire, and there divided, one branch trending northward through Manchester, another through Nantwich to Chester, the third to Uriconium near the Wrekin, and from thence two roads, one to St. David's in South Wales, the other to Carnarvon.

So far as England is concerned, the actual position of these roads is known. In some places, such as the Edgware Road, the present highway is identical with the course of the Watling Street, but wherever it is not, the position of the old road is still traceable, and most of the stations can be identified with existing cities or towns.

The main road from London to Lichfield, and the branch to Chester, form the basis of the first post road to Ireland; to the west of Chester the actual site of the road is lost. This may be explained by the fact that Wales, after the departure of the Romans, relapsed into a lower degree of barbarism even than England did. But reference to the eleventh chapter of Antoninus enables the existence of the Roman road through Denbigh and Conway to be demonstrated as far as the Menai Straits; the stations, commencing at Deva (Chester), were, Vara (Bodfari), Conovium (Conway), Segontium (Carnarvon). In recent times a Roman milestone has been discovered bearing an inscription which gives the distance from Conway and confirms the supposed position of this road. The Roman Conovium was situated farther up the River Conway, about six miles south of the modern town; the position of the former is clearly defined, it is called Caer Rhûn. There are remains of a Roman road over the hills, which joins the present road from the bridge of Tal-y-cafn to the road that passes through Aber Glen, and it is not improbable that this old road ran through Bangor and on to Segontium, which, if the case, would tend to confirm the view that the old post road west of Chester was on a different line to that taken by the Roman road.

The author of the work which mentions the incident of the milestone assumes that the road by a trajectus crossed the Menai, and proceeded to the Roman station at Holyhead.

The first attack on the inhabitants of Anglesey was made by Aulus Plautius, who crossed the Straits opposite Carnarvon. Suetonius Paulinius conquered Mona, and the island was eventually completely subjugated by Agricola.

A road to Holyhead may have been made from the place above mentioned, and there is good ground for believing that there was a second road, commencing from the shore more nearly opposite Bangor, and joining the former road east of the village of Bodedern. These facts are brought forward mainly to show the antiquity of a line of road from London to Holyhead.—From "The Royal Mail to Ireland," by Edward Watson.

American Uniformity in 1888

"To the pleasantness of American life there is one, and only one serious drawback—its uniformity. Those who have been struck by the size of America, and by what they have heard of its restless excitement, may be surprised at the word. . . . But uniformity," Bryce writes in "The American Commonwealth," "which the European visitor begins to notice when he has traveled a month or two, is the feature of the country which Englishmen who lived long there, and Americans who are familiar with Europe, most frequently revert to when they are asked to say what is the 'crook in their lot.'"

"I return joyfully to the exceptions. Boston has a character of her own, with her beautiful Common, her smooth environing waters, her Beacon Hill crowned by the gilded dome of the State House, and Bunker Hill, bearing the monument of the famous fight. New York, besides a magnificent position, has in the grandeur of the buildings and the tremendous rush of men and vehicles along the streets, as much the air of a great capital as London itself. Chicago, with her enormous size and the splendid warehouses that line her endless thoroughfares, leaves a strong though not wholly agreeable impression. Richmond has a quaint, old-world look which dwells in the memory; few cities have a sea front equal in beauty to the lake front of Cleveland. Washington, with its wide and beautifully graded avenues, and the glittering white of the stately Capitol, has become within the last twenty years a singularly handsome city. And New Orleans—or rather the Creole quarter of New Orleans, for the rest of the city is commonplace—is delicious, suggesting old France and Spain, yet a France and Spain strangely transmuted in this new clime. I have seen nothing in America more picturesque than the Rue Royale, with the houses of all heights, often built round a courtyard, where a magnolia or an orange tree stands in the middle, and wooden external staircases lead up to wooden galleries, the house fronts painted all colors, and carrying double rows of balconies decorated with pretty iron work, the whole standing languid and still in the warm, soft air, and touched with subtle fragrance. Here in New Orleans the streets and public buildings, and specially the old City Hall, with the arms of Spain still upon it, speak of history. . . . Quebec, and to a less degree Montreal, fifteen hundred miles away, tell the same tale: Santa Fé in New Mexico repeats it."

"It is the absence in nearly all American cities of anything that speaks of the past that makes their external aspect so unsuggestive. . . . Nowhere, perhaps, does this sense of the novelty of all things strike one so strongly as in San Francisco. Few cities in the world can vie with her either in the beauty or the natural disadvantages of her situation; indeed, there are only two places in Europe—Constantinople and Gibraltar—that combine an equally perfect landscape with what may be called an equally imperial position. Before you there is the magnificent bay, with its far-stretching arms and rocky isles, and beyond it the faint line of the Sierra Nevada, cutting the clear air like mother-of-pearl; behind there is the roll of the ocean; to the left, the majestic gateway between mountains through which ships bear in commerce from the farthest shores of the Pacific; to the right, valleys rich, . . . sweeping away to the southern horizon. The city itself is full of bold hills, rising steeply from the deep water. The air is keen, dry, and bright, like the air of Greece, and the water not less blue. Perhaps it is this air and light, recalling the cities of the Mediterranean, that makes one involuntarily look up to the top of these hills for the feudal castle, or the ruins of the Acropolis, which one thinks must crown them. I found myself so looking all the time I remained in the city. But on none of these heights is there anything more interesting, anything more vocal to the student of the past, than the sumptuous villas of the magnates . . . who have erected houses like all other houses, only larger. San Francisco has had a good deal of history in her forty years of life; but this history does not, like that of Greece or Italy, write itself in stone or even in wood."

"It is most clearly not with Europe, but with each of the leading European peoples that we must compare the people of America. So comparing them with the people of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, one discovers more varieties between individuals in these European peoples than one finds in America. Scotchmen and Irishmen are more unlike Englishmen, the native of Normandy more unlike the native of Provence, the Pomeranian more unlike the Wurtenberger, the Piedmontese more unlike the Neapolitan, the Basque more unlike the Andalusian, than the American from any part of the country is to the American from any other. Differences there are of course between the human type as developed in different regions of the country,—differences moral and intellectual as well as physical. You can generally tell a southerner by his look as well as by his speech. A native of Maine will probably differ from a native of Kentucky, a Georgian from an Oregonian. But these differences strike even an American observer much as difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian strikes the English, and are slighter than the contrast between a middle-class southern Englishman and a middle-class Scotchman, slighter than the difference between a peasant from Northumberland and a peasant from Dorsetshire. Or, to take another way of putting it: If at some great gathering of a political party from all parts of the United Kingdom you were to go round and talk to, say, one hundred, taken at random, of the persons present, you would be struck by more diversity between the nations and the tastes and mental habits of the individuals comprising that one hundred than if you made the same experiment with a hundred Americans of the same education and position, similarly gathered in a convention from every State in the Union."

Fynes Moryson on Travel

"Since the best and most generous wits most affect the seeing of forraigne Countries, and there can hardly bee found a man so blockish, so idle, or so malicious, as to discourage those that thirst after knowledge from so doing, I might seeme to undertake a vaine and needelesse taske, if I should perswade thereunto. Wherefore I passe over the aboundant fruits it yeeldeth," wrote Fynes Moryson in his "Itinerary."

"'Chi Asino va a Roma, Asino se ne torna.
If an Asse at Rome doe sojourne,
An Asse he shall from thence returne.'

"The very Asses straying into barren pastures, do after learne more willingly to stay at home with plentifull feeding. And very dull spirited men (at whom this bitter Proverb allegorically aimeth) howsoever by this industry, they doe not suddenly become Catoes, yet (I will be bold to say) they are by nothing more, or with greater ease instructed, according to their capacities, so they travel not alone, as Socrates (Laconically said. . . .

"'Romæ laudetur Samos & Chios, & Rhodos absens.
In Samos, Rhodes, and Chios what may please,
Let us at Rome commend sitting at ease.'

"O poore effeminate Horace (let his Genius pardon me) a very hogge of the Epicures heard, and (to use his owne words) borne to consume corne. Is any mutuall remembrance of kinsmen more pleasing, then that which is caused by mention of their vertues? If a man should offer to show thee all the strange miracles of Africk, wouldst thou answer, goe your waies and paint them, which done I will gladly see them; or if one would show thee Paradice, and the infinite flowers and fruits thereof, wouldst thou rather snort in a chimney corner, and not shake off the least drowsinesse, for the very possession of that happy inheritance, but if hee would goe and paint them, then promise, perhaps and at leasure to view them? yet as Socrates for argument's sake, was wont to defend the contrary to all disputers; so I rather judge that Horace thus writes in the person of the Epicure, (after the manner of Poets) or for pastime and spending of vacant time, than that it was his owne judgement."

"Having thus retorted our enemies weapons upon their owne breasts, because the common sort is more moved with examples, than arguments, it remaines, that in the last place I should adorne the triumph of this vertuous industry, with some few and speciall examples."

"The voyage of the Argonautes, the wanderings of Ulisses and Æneas, are sung by all Ballad-sellers. Alexander the Great passed the monument of Bacchus in the East. It were infinite onely to name the Roman Emperours, who excelled in this industry."

"For my part, I thinke variety to be the most pleasing thing in the World. . . . They seeme to me most unhappy, and no better then Prisoners, who from the cradle to old age, still behold the same wals, faces, orchards, pastures, and objects of the eye, and still heare the same voices and sounds beate in their eares; Not the song of the Cuckow, nor the craking of the Crowes, nor the howling of Wolves, nor the bellowing of Oxen, nor the bleying of Sheepe, no nor the sweet voyces of Larkes and Nightingales, if they be shut up in a Cage, doe so much please us at home, as the variety of all, composed of divers tunes, delights us in the fields abroad."

A Shadow Shaken

I have seen
A pine in Italy that cast its shadow
Athwart a cataract; firm stood the pine—
The cataract shook the shadow.
—Tennyson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On the White Pass, Near the Alaskan-Yukon Boundary

Over the Summit of the Coast Range

After describing the sail up the "Inside Passage" from Vancouver, Hudson Stuck, in his "Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries," refers to the White Pass and surrounding country as follows:

"The sea voyage ends at Skagway, on the Lynn Canal, and a short day's wild ride on the White Pass Railway will take the visitor to the summit of the Coast Range by a series of bold gradients and will drop him down again on the other side in the valley of the Lewes or Yukon River."

Dr. Stuck urges his readers to take time to climb Mt. Dewey, near Skagway, and says that from that eminence, "looking up the Skagway valley, we see the route of the railway on which we shall presently rise out of it, and the shoulders of the barrier ridge that must be surmounted ere the valley of the interior country can be reached.

"It is on the railway journey over the mountains that memories of the great migration of twenty years ago, which first drew the world's attention to the northern wilderness we are about to enter, begin to crowd in upon the traveler. Skagway itself is but the remains of the town the gold-seekers of the Great Stampede built, and a few miles farther up the Lynn Canal, at its actual termination which we saw from the mountain top, lie the remains of another town, now quite deserted; but Dyea was a busy, populous place when the Chilkoot Pass was a rival gateway to the White Pass."

"Even from the railway train the traces of the pioneers are evident. There, winding along below us may be seen the trail their feet beat out in the moss, the rude bridges they built as the trail crossed and recrossed the mountain streams; the remains of the roadhouse just below the start of the steep ascent. We are whisked along and do but catch glimpses, but they suffice to conjure up a vision of heavily laden men toiling painfully up the rocky path in a continuous procession, their backs bowed under their burdens, but their hearts buoyed with the expectation of wealth.

"The summit and the international boundary are crossed at the same time, and proceeding down the gentler slopes of the Canadian side of the range, we are already in the Yukon watershed, and within a few miles of the head of Lake Bennett."

Walk in Faith

Have faith, then, O you who suffer for the noble cause; apostles of a truth which the world of today comprehends not; warriors in the sacred fight whom it yet stigmatizes with the name of rebels. Tomorrow, perhaps, this world, now incredulous or indifferent, will bow down before you in holy enthusiasm. Tomorrow victory will bless the banner of your crusade. Walk in faith and fear not. —Mazzini.

Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great war has taught mankind many lessons. The problems arising from the conflict itself and the many complexities attending their settlement, as well as the reconstruction period into which the nations have entered, have all invited the entire world to aid in their solution. The world has been so closely drawn together that men of all races and all shades of religious and political beliefs have become awakened to a realization that the time has arrived when there is not a nation so big, nor a people so small nor so isolated from the great centers of population and highways of travel and commerce, as truly to say that it is not inextricably involved. Thus it is but natural that for the past several years we have seen a general awakening to the significance and vital necessity of a united service, extending beyond the bounds of family, sect, or nation. Millions were drawn into the great armies of the world, unselfishly fighting for the preservation of an idea. Millions of others, actuated by the same unselfish spirit, and cheerfully enduring great hardships, were engaged in the noble work of aiding those left destitute in the trail of the conflicting armies, and comforting those who had felt the pangs of privation. These millions of men and women have accomplished much in arousing mankind from its slumbers of self-interest and greed, which had seemed to envelop the entire globe. The measure of all this service is beyond computation, and the uplift many have experienced and brought to others has indeed left mankind greatly enriched.

And yet, is not service, in its larger sense, far more than this? Must not service in its broader meaning be the outcome of a scientific and demonstrable understanding of God and how we can truly serve Him? Saul of Tarsus relentlessly persecuted the Christians, honestly believing he was doing God service; yet suddenly, when on the road to Damascus, through the spiritual illumination which he experienced, he realized that rendering God service lay in completely forsaking his former course. And thus, at that very moment, did he choose whom he should serve. Saul solved for himself the very question he later propounded in his famous inquiry to the Romans, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness? . . . Being then made free from sin, ye became servants of righteousness."

Now, in Jesus' experience, how did he render this service which he urged upon his followers? By doing the will of the Father, divine Principle, through his ministry of healing and redemption. By works, by actual demonstration, by overcoming every phase of human bondage or limitation, whether it was the raising of the widow's son or feeding the multitude, he proved always and without a single exception, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, that "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494.) All through his ministry he emphasized the necessity of proving that all phases of human discord are destroyed by facing them with an unshaking and complete realization of man's mastery over them, through spiritual understanding. Yet, he clearly discerned and taught that his work was in all humility that of the disciple or servant of divine Principle, the one healer of all our diseases, declaring that it is the Father that doeth the works. Time and again he illustrated this fundamental fact, as when, as a sign of true humility, he washed his disciples' feet, and was impelled to say, as recorded in the Gospel according to John: "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet." "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him."

Thus do we see that we have been inclined to associate the idea of menility improperly with the term servant. The servant, one who serves, in fact, is obviously every one who follows and obeys Principle, by rendering true service, by translating good words into good deeds, by serving the one master, the divine Mind. In the exact ratio in which he becomes in truth a good servant to this master, by following His commands, does he in turn prove his mastery over the suggestions of materiality, of the false argument of life or substance in matter. Of the mastery shown by Jesus we read in the Christian Science textbook, page 52: "His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon. His affections were pure; theirs were carnal." And on page 26 of the same book, "Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is, and what He does for man."

Jesus perceived that in order to perform this mission of service to mankind every one must first prove his mastery over the arguments of material sense in his own consciousness, that his ability to cast the mote out of his brother's eye would be measured by his success in casting the beam out of his own eye. For this service, which is again being accomplished through Christian Science, is the outcome of one's own life and of one's own purification. The teacher of mathematics cannot impart to his students any more concerning its fundamental truths than he understands and has already proved for himself. This is equally true in the teaching and practice of Christian Science. Thus, in defining the Christ, the true idea about God, man and the universe, Mrs. Eddy explains in Science and Health (p. 333), "The name is synonymous with Messiah, and alludes to the spirituality which is taught, illustrated, and demonstrated in the life of which Christ Jesus was the embodiment."

It is only when we commence to appreciate this vision of the Christ, which Christian Science presents, and applies with mathematical certainty, that we shall be enabled to render true service. In the words of the hymn, number 109 in the Christian Science Hymnal:

"Happy the man, who knows
His Master to obey;
Whose life of care and labor flows,
Where God points out the way."

Bright Hellas Lies Far Hence

Bright Hellas lies far hence,
Far the Sicilian sea;
But England's excellence
Is fair enough for me. . . .

Cities of ancient spires,
Glorious against high noon;
August at sunset fires;
Austere beneath the moon. . . .

Evening, from out the green
Wet boughs of clustered lime,
Pours fragrance rich and keen,
Balming the stilly time.

Old ramparts, gray and stern;
But comely clothed upon
With wealth of moss and fern,
And scarlet snapdragon.

Harbors of swaying masts,
Beneath the vesper star:
Each high-swung lantern casts
A quivering ray afar. . . .

Old gardens, where long hours
But find me happier
Beside the misty flowers
Of purple lavender.

Heaped with a sweet hayload,
Curved yellow wagons pass
Slow down the high-hedged road;
I watch them from the grass:

A pleasant village noise
Breaks the still air: and all
The summer spirit joys,
Before the first leaves fall. . . .

September's wintering air,
When fruit and flowers have fled
From mountain valleys bare,
Save rowan berries red. . . .

Oh! Hellas lies far hence,
Far the blue Sicel sea:
But England's excellence
Is more than they to me.
—Lionel Johnson.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mountain in Labor

THE seriousness of the position in Washington, with respect to the Treaty, is gradually dawning upon the people of the United States. It is doubtful whether, during the earlier stages of the fight, it would have been wise to have added more words to the battle of words. Political passions are, in their very nature, not stilled by words: it is nearly always wiser to allow them to wear themselves out in a storm of violence and intemperance, knowing that wisdom comes in the revulsion, and it is then that men are willing, in the realization of failure, to turn their thoughts to moderation, and to face facts.

Now the facts which are facing the Senate are really of a very simple nature. A tremendous war, the most tremendous war the world has ever seen, has resulted in a political situation which probably needs greater self-restraint and cooler judgment in its direction than any the world has heretofore seen. Never before have the forces of human passions sunk so deeply, or covered so vast an area, as in this struggle, which men call Armageddon, and of which only the first phases have yet been witnessed. The great military campaigns of the past never developed on a scale like the present. Alexander marched from the Hellespont to the Indus, but the effect of his conquests departed in the dust of his retiring army; Timur carried desolation from Delhi to Smyrna, and wrote his contribution to progress in a pyramid of skulls at Angora. The Spaniard crossed the Atlantic, and steered his galleons over the waters of two hemispheres, but the Spaniard was at the best a marauder looking for gold and precious stones. Even the Roman, who in his way, has set his impress more firmly on civilization than any race except the Anglo-Saxon, never marched his legions further than from the North Sea to the Nile. In short, until Armageddon came, the most universal convulsion the world had ever seen had been that which broke out, on the July day, when the brewer Santerre and his red nightcaps came pouring down the rue St. Antoine to the Bastille. But even the cataclysm of the Napoleonic era, which stretched from Moscow to Washington, never equaled the tremendous struggle ushered in by that pistol shot in a Bosnian city, which enveloped, in a few years, the whole world, and left the neutral nations almost undiscovered specks on the globe.

When, therefore, the nations met in Paris to draw up a treaty of peace, the delegates not only of every continent, but nearly of every country, found themselves waiting to insist upon their respective claims. Such an occasion had never been seen before, and, as a result, the terms of peace which, after a year of strife, have so far been presented to the world, are a compromise between the demands of men of many races, and all the passions of the human mind. The question before the Senate, consequently, is a tremendous one, and demands a grasp of problems so innumerable in number, and so far-reaching in effect, that any human being might be forgiven for shrinking from supplying an answer to them. Nobody, of course, is satisfied with the Peace Treaty, and nobody is going to be; or, perhaps, it would be more strictly accurate to say that only those are satisfied with it who are ignorant of its manifold and fundamental propositions. One thing, however, just at the moment stands out beyond all others, and this is the question of the League of Nations. The other nations concerned have agreed to this covenant as it was drawn up in Paris. Only the Senate of the United States bars the way to its acceptance, and the question not only for the United States but for the whole world has become that of whether the Senate is justified or not. Now there is no question that whether the Senate of the United States accepts the League of Nations, as negotiated in Paris, or whether it does not, is a question for the country alone; but there is equally no doubt that the question of whether it does or not, in its bearing on the Treaty, affects not alone the squatters on the Australian sheep runs and the farmers in the Canadian snows, not only the babus of Calcutta and the ranchers of Brazil, but the Chinamen who are manning the junks in Canton harbor, and the Arabs who are folding and unfolding their tents on the banks of the White Nile and the Blue.

It is a momentous decision, therefore, that the Senate of the United States is called upon to make, as momentous as any which has faced the country in the past. For it is the future not only of their own country which the senators hold in their hands, but the future of the world. The idea that the great western Republic can ever again retire into an atmosphere of "splendid isolation," is a dream of the past. For better or for worse Armageddon has demonstrated the fact that an Alexander will never again ride into Babylon, or the elephants of a Hannibal cross the Alps, with little more effect on civilization than the ripples or the circles which a falling stone makes in a pond. The world is one today: one by reason of its own genius and its own curiosity. If Mr. Wilson were ever to have played the part of a George Washington, steps should have been taken to suppress the inventiveness of the Morses and the Edisons, to frustrate the enterprise of the Vanderbilts and the Harrimans, to raze the libraries of Mr. Carnegie, and to pass an act of Congress against thinking. Even then the rest of the world would have continued to think; the Stephensons to build engines, and the Arkwrights power looms, the aeroplanes to darken the skies, and the seamen of the world to go down into the deep waters in submarines. In a famous phrase of a great philosopher, The chicken can never be replaced in the egg, and the United States will every day find itself more intimately knit up with the outside world than it has ever been before. For this reason the Senate will sooner or later be compelled to recognize the fact that whether America likes it or not, and whether Europe likes it or not, the Atlantic has been much more effectually obliterated than ever King Louis obliterated the Pyrenees.

When, a year ago, the representatives of the nations gathered in Paris, the most conspicuous of these representatives was Mr. Wilson. He came in the name of the great people who had broken through the traditions of their history and entered into a world war. The phenomenon was recognized, and the delegates of the world, in courtesy to the United States, and in recognition of her advent amongst them, conceded to Mr. Wilson an authority which was not conceded to any other delegate. Mr. Wilson came requiring as an essential of the new Treaty, the League of Nations. Europe, as has been repeatedly pointed out, in these columns, was not enamored of the League of Nations: to put it quite frankly, did not particularly desire it. The determination, then, to accept the League, not as an adjunct to the Treaty, but as a vital element of the Treaty, was a concession of European opinion to what was understood to be the desire of the United States. There is no use in attempting to disguise this fact. It was because the representative of the American people desired and insisted upon the League of Nations, as the central pillar of the great Treaty, that the great Treaty was built around it. It is now stated, it has been stated in letters to this paper, that the statesmen of Europe should have known that Mr. Wilson did not represent the United States. But what would have been thought, in the United States, of the statesmen of Europe if they had informed that country that it did not know its own mind in the choice of its own representatives, and that it had better reconsider its own position?

It was not for the nations of Europe to decide who was to represent America. It was not for the nations of Europe to interfere in the domestic politics of the United States, any more than it was the business of the United States to explain, to France or the United Kingdom, that because there were those in France and the United Kingdom who were dissatisfied with Mr. Clemenceau or Mr. Lloyd George, these gentlemen did not represent their nations. The whole contention is at once absurd and untenable. What the nations of Europe did was to accept the President of the United States as the representative of that nation, and to honor him accordingly. And today the world witnesses the extraordinary result that, whilst the other nations have accepted, adopted, and ratified the very terms demanded by the President of the United States, contrary to their own original convictions, the Senate of the United States is repudiating them before the world.

The time has surely come when the voice of reason may be heard amongst the thunder of men's passions, and statesmanship may begin to assert itself above politics in reaching an agreement over the great Treaty.

Woman Suffrage in Italy

THE last few years have witnessed many silent revolutions, but none more remarkable than that which recently took place in Italy, when the Chamber accepted, by a majority of 119, in a secret vote, a bill conferring upon women the same electoral rights as men. The bill, which applies to parliamentary and municipal elections alike, was later approved by the Senate, and thus, with little comment, and if possible less debate, Italy comes into line on one of the great reform movements of the day.

Five years ago, although Italy has had her woman suffrage movement since the time of Mazzini, a proposal to give the vote to women could not have aroused enough interest even to provoke opposition. Indeed, simple lethargy is the only opposition of a really serious nature which the proposal has had to meet. When Mr. Sacchi, then Minister of Justice, introduced his Women's Rights Bill into the Italian Chamber, in 1917, his way was blocked, again and again, not by active opposition, but simply by a complete indifference. And yet the bill sought to abolish restrictions, long imposed on women, such as would not be tolerated for a moment in any progressive community. In Italy, before the passage of the Sacchi bill, last April, a woman was debarred from exercising many elementary civil rights, except by the authorization of her husband. She might not deal in real estate, invest capital, or even control her own wages, if they had been capitalized, without her husband's express sanction.

The Sacchi Bill ultimately passed into law in much the same way that the Woman Suffrage Bill has apparently passed into law, namely, as the result of a momentary victory over indifference. The victory was, however, only momentary, and this indifference in regard to woman suffrage undoubtedly remains to be met and mastered before much advantage can be expected to flow from the new measure. Indeed, it must be confessed that the whole business is very far from being above suspicion. The prime mover in securing the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill was the newly formed Roman Catholic Popular Party, and Mr. Micheli, the spokesman of the party, frankly supported the measure "in the interests of the Church." So insistent, indeed, was Mr. Micheli in the matter that when the Chamber was considering the proviso, which it ultimately adopted, that the act should not come into operation until the next dissolution but one, Mr. Micheli urged that, if all women could not be inscribed on the register in time for the approaching general elections, at least the dependents of fallen soldiers should be allowed to vote. Times are changed indeed since the "non expedit" decree of Pope Pius IX, which called upon faithful Roman Catholics in Italy to be "neither elected nor electors," that is to say, neither deputies nor voters.

The only serious arguments raised against the woman suffrage measure in the Chamber was the still all too prevailing illiteracy of the Italian women, especially in the south. All this is very far from being an argument against woman suffrage. The remedy for an attempt, if any were contemplated, to trade on illiteracy, is ever at hand in education, and education is still, unquestionably, one of Italy's greatest needs.

Theater Ticket Speculation

THE average man often wrongly supposes that there may be an element of chance in everything he sets out to do. Only as such a false presumption gives way to some stable basis, however, is real business developed. Proposed amendments to the New York City ordinance dealing with speculation in theater tickets and renewed attempts in Boston to cope with the same thing call attention once more to the need for some thorough solution of this problem. There must be an orderly way for the public to get its theater tickets just as there is for any other transaction. This orderly way certainly cannot be in any sense a gamble. As long as people think they are taking a chance by standing in line at the box-office, or by sending advance mail orders, the ticket brokers will probably reap their harvest from that apprehensiveness. The first thing, therefore, is for the theatergoers themselves to wake up to the fact that they are entitled to sureness instead of uncertainty in this buying, as in other purchases.

It is not surprising that ticket speculators should be suspected of being among those who started dice games on Boston Common and elsewhere during the police strike, when it is clearly understood that the two pursuits are indeed but different evidences of the same gambling impulse. In the sale of seats, the public has the right and the power to demand that the supposed element of chance shall be done away with by some adjustment fair to all concerned. As in the sale of clothing, groceries, or anything else, there should be one price to all purchasers. Otherwise, if one pays less than a fair price, another is bound to pay more. Definite and simple rules governing the time and conditions of seat sales should be worked out, stated clearly, and strictly observed. The autocracy of both box-office and ticket brokers should be replaced by genuine service to the public. Theatergoers are entitled to the entire elimination of any brokerage that is of no real service.

What frequently sends people to the speculators is, of course, an exaggerated sense of the enjoyment to be derived from what are often but cleverly advertised attractions of little worth. The desire to follow and be in the midst of the crowd is certainly responsible for much of the brokerage business in tickets for big football games. The same is largely true in the case of many of the highly popularized shows. This is what leads to the desire to see something at any price. If, then, people will resist both the feeling that chance is an essential accompaniment to theatergoing and the mere inclination to be with the crowd, the corrupt practices of ticket speculation can soon be overcome. Sooner or later both the managers of the theaters and the brokers themselves must recognize that the only way of consistent success lies in fair dealing. Even those who charge the theater with being commercialized will agree that in its business dealings it should be on a business and not on a gambling basis.

Derbyshire Lead

"IT IS not churlish, but good-natured metal, not curling into knots and knobs, but all equally fusile, and therefore most useful for pipes and sheets." So wrote Thomas Fuller of Derbyshire lead, nearly 300 years ago, and for centuries before his time Derbyshire lead had been famous. The Romans, of course, knew all about it, as they did about most such things. One of the "sights" of places like Matlock, for instance, are the Roman lead mines.

Today, on the outside, whatever there may have been in the days of the Romans, there is nothing to indicate a mine; just a small hole in the hillside, which, until discovered and cleared to view, had, in all probability, been all overgrown. Once inside, however, and provided with a guide and a lantern, one gains respect and admiration for these Roman miners of nineteen hundred years ago, at every step. Cut for the most part through the solid rock, now rising and now falling, the passage winds on; every now and again, where some great find of ore was made, widening out suddenly into a spacious room, and then on again. And it is all just as they left it. For although mining for lead was one of Derbyshire's great industries, until some thirty or forty years ago, many of these old Roman mines have been rediscovered only within quite recent times.

Anyhow, when Fuller gave Derbyshire lead so good a character he was not concerned with the Roman mines, but rather with those of the King's Field, the famous hundreds of the High Peak, and the Wirksworth Wapentake. For Wirksworth was, indeed, until comparatively recently, the capital city of the Derbyshire lead miner. Here in the miners' Moot Hall, more than a hundred years before Fuller's day, was placed the famous brass dish, holding fourteen pints, for measuring the lead ore, and here also was held, twice a year, the Barmoot Courts. True measures in those days, as in these days, were always the concern of authority and of the public. And so "in the iiij yere of the reign of Kyng Henry VIII," the brass dish was made by the consent of all the miners of Wirksworth. "This Dishe," so runs the inscription upon it, "to remayne in the Moote Hall at Wyrksworth, hangyng by a cheyne so as the Merchauntes or mynours may have resorte to the same at all tymes to make the true measure after the same."

Thus, in and about the King's Field, there established themselves, as the centuries passed, a body of people who, to a very large extent, were a law unto themselves. They had their own quaint customs, their own special rights and privileges, and their own special obligations. Amongst the latter the lead tithe was perhaps the most notorious. It was so much inveighed against, and so long and so stoutly resisted by the miners, that at last it moved a certain Edward Manlove, steward of the Barmoot Court, in the middle of the seventeenth century, to express himself in verse.

> For miners spend much money, pains and time,
> In sinking shafts before lead oar they find,
> And one in ten scarce finds, and then to pay
> One out of ten poor miners would dismay.

Then amongst his many privileges was one which allowed the miner to search for ore anywhere, quite regardless of the damage he might commit on the surface of the ground. Only "the church, the house and the garden" were safe from the prospector. But unless he found sufficient lead to pay "a dish of ore to the King" he was held liable to make good all damage. And so he was careful.

In these days, as one authority mournfully declares, there is not a dish of ore taken from the local mines. For as lead began coming in, in ever larger quantities, from the uttermost ends of the earth, the Derbyshire lead mines, one by one, closed down, and the miners and the miners' sons "betook themselves to the quarries." The present, however, is the age of revivals. It is the age, too, of new processes and of the inevitable discovery of new supplies, often in old places, for new demands. And so there are, perhaps, yet other chapters to be added to the already long history of the "good-natured metal."

Notes and Comments

ALTHOUGH the knowledge does not materially help the present conditions, there has been of late a good deal of historic search into the profiteering of earlier times. One can, it appears, present a picture of Rome in the very beginning of the Christian Era which has striking resemblances to the United States in the twentieth century: the time had its trade unions, combinations among merchants to maintain a fixed price, strict laws against such combinations, predatory contractors on public work, and so on. The researchers go farther back and find profiteering in ancient Egypt. Their reports make interesting reading: but after all the reader is too easily discouraged who feels that here is any real reason for not believing that if we could look forward two or three thousand years we would discover a state of civilization without these undesirable elements.

MAPLE LEAVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I stand amid the silence of the woods,
In misty Autumn day,
All earth lies hidden in a robe
Of fog most tender, like a veil
Of shining silver, that enwraps
Her round in silence sweet.
There is no sound, save now and then,
What seems a raindrop pattering
Through canopy of gold.
'Tis but a zephyr moves
The crimson leaves of maple tree,
And like a cloud of butterflies,
There fall with rain-like sound,
Bright jewels, with mosaic wrought,
Or delicate enamel, in all shades,
From pink, through crimson lake,
To purple deep.
'Tis thus, in hazy, dreamlike,
Indian Summer days, we learn,
How Nature's clarion call
Proclaims the flaming pageant
Of the passing year!

WITHOUT at all questioning the opinion of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, for which, indeed, he can find plenty of support in a calm study of the historical and social record, it is interesting to imagine the expressions of astonishment which would mark the features of the signers of the Declaration of Independence could they but hear him utter it. "The English people of 1776," says Sir Robert, "were whole-heartedly with their fellow subjects in their assertion of their rights when an unconstitutional and autocratic monarch tried to impose upon them his puny will. George III might well have been styled 'the Kaiser of his time.'" The American colonists lacked the word "Kaiser," which they would have found very convenient for descriptive use, but the signers would hardly have expected it from the mouth of an Englishman.

RAILWAY earnings look large in the aggregate, but railway employees are many, and the individual returns are not as large as might have been thought, when the idea that the profits should be divided among them is reduced to dollars and cents. Somebody has been working the sum, and looks up from his figures to remark that if the profits of the American railroads in 1914 had been thus divided, each employee would thus have received $17.82 a month. The results this year, as one follows this arithmetician, would have been more disappointing to the employees, for he reaches the conclusion that operation took eighty-four cents out of every dollar of income, and that the tax collector took so much of what was left that the final profit amounted to just three-fourths of a cent.

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, recently observed in Boston, looks back to a time in that city when it was considered desirable that "servants be obliged to go to bed before the householder, and not be permitted to carry a lighted candle to a bedroom in the garret." The recommendation was made at one of the society's earliest meetings, but seems not to have been carried into effect: one may imagine that even so far back there was a "domestic service problem" sufficiently defined to make the average servant's objection to this proposed early and dark retirement operative in defeating it.

VICTOR HUGO as a draftsman has not hitherto been known to the world. But the time has come, owing to an enterprising editor, when the admirers of Hugo as a poet, novelist, and writer of plays will have an opportunity of enjoying him as an expert with the pencil. Two large collections of the Victor Hugo drawings are announced as appearing in album form, and already there are clamors for everything the master ever did with his pencil. It is to be expected that the drawings will throw some interesting sidelights on many of the novels and poems.

ADVOCATES of liberal allowances for retired teachers do well in calling attention to the case of Dr. William J. Tucker, the former president of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. Since retirement, ten years ago, he has written some of his most impelling papers. Now comes his interesting autobiography, "My Generation." And, as he somewhere gently hints, this might not have been possible without "the new reservation of time," which the Teachers Pension Fund affords.